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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The new from Virginia brought by the dispatches of yesterday created excitement, as giving circulation to rumors that had caused much sensation in Washington. Advices of last evening, however, do much to modify these reports, and leave in the situation that seems critical, and nothing that is alarming. Meade is on the defensive, and the enemy closely in his front, without, however, as is believed, the intention of bringing on a general engagement. Four hundred and fifty prisoners and four cannon fell into our hands as the result of the late gallant affair, in which the 2d corps, under Gen. Warren, was engaged. Gen. Meade issues a congratulatory order, particularly complimentary to that command.

The situation at Chattanooga is unchanged. The reports of last evening represent Gen. Wheeler's rebel cavalry as driven across the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals, and the rumor comes that Bragg is retiring from in front of our army. There is every reason to believe that quiet will reign in that part of the field of war for some weeks to come. The pendulum seems to have swung back again to Virginia.

Our returns from the late elections give no diminution of the causes of unbounded joy in the breasts of all loyal men. The Union majorities as first announced from the several States where elections were held on Tuesday, will be exceeded when the full returns come in.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

What do timid men on and off the bench, grand sticklers for precedent in dealing with traitors, and who would not fire a gun at a home rebel unless the charge were weighed out by Coke and rammed down by Blackstone—what do these men think of the result in Ohio? They have lain awake nights, and slept with their law books and processes by them, ready at all times to trip up Federal officers, to protect deserters and men who stir up treason in the North. They have done this for the sake of the people, will they not look to see how the people appreciate and commend such unserviceable zeal in behalf of the public enemies. We know of men whose cheeks should tingle with honest shame when they read how Ohio endorses Burnside by 100,000, and approves, by that splendid majority, his rough handling of Northern traitors of the rebellion.

The people assured these timid gentlemen, who can do nothing without a precedent, that this is a time to make precedents, and to stamp them so indelibly on the page of our national history that it shall be understood in all coming time that there is no screen for disloyalty and treason against this Government. The people mean this war shall be carried to success, and any outlying rebel squads at the North, that seek to interpose their feeble arms, cannot be shielded by the robes of timorous judges, or be bastioned, in their defence, by the processes of civil law. The people have declared in the recent results that the safest course for the Government is to find its straightest way to the heart of the rebellion. Fortunately the President's proclamation now stands to bar further like interference from misguided or purblind judges, and the people have voted emphatically to sustain the proclamation. The war will now go on to its close without check or hindrance. The Government has the people at its back.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Union Feeling—The Rebel Conscription—The President's Proclamation—What they think of It—How Arkansas Differs from Missouri.

LETTER FROM MAJ. GEN. CURTIS.

KEOKUK, Oct. 14, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following communication from Col. Caldwell, Chief of Gen. Davidson's staff, would have a wide circulation. It conforms strictly with my experiences and judgment. I hope Arkansas may not be turned over to men who will seek to restore slavery. Such efforts have been made, and will be renewed. Protest against it. The Proclamation should be sustained as the foundation of settlement, and the oppressed people, white and black, should not be turned over to a treacherous, malicious, unscrupulous class.

Let the Government exert its legitimate constitutional powers of war favorable to freedom, and all the States will come back with governments republican in form, and with people rejoicing in the exclusion of a relic of barbarism, which was the cause and now is the support of rebellion, strife and war.

My devotion to the loyal men of Arkansas, who rallied round my flag when I restored it in 1862, is my apology for intruding my endorsement of Col. Caldwell's views on your consideration. Respectfully yours,

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

COL. CALDWELL'S LETTER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. —.

MY DEAR SIR: I am astonished at the great number of loyal men we find in this State. A very large majority of the white males now in the State are loyal. The loyal sentiment is immensely stronger than it is in Missouri—anywhere outside of the Mississippi river towns.

All of the wealthy and leading rebels of the State have taken their negroes and followed the retreating rebel army out of the State into Texas, looking, no doubt, to Mexico, as a final haven of rest. The great majority of white males now in the State, are:

First, Those who were liable to the rebel conscription, but who avoided it by hiding out in the eastern and southern part of the State in the swamps and canebrakes; in the western and northern part of the State in the mountains. This class is much more numerous than one unacquainted with the facts would suppose. The rebels call them "lay-outs."

Second, Those whose infirmities or age exempted them from the conscription. This class is composed mainly of men of limited means and poor men, who never owned slaves, and most of whom have Union proclivities.

Third—Conscripted deserters. This class all claim to have been Union, and to have been forced into the rebel service. It is very questionable whether many of them were not as loud-mouthed rebels as there were in the State; but however this may be, their present position is such as to force them to be our friends. A rebel army or a rebel Government of any kind is the very last thing a rebel deserter wants to see.

The three classes I have named compose the great bulk of the white population of the State. Out of these materials an energetic commander, possessing good executive and administrative ability, by pursuing the true policy, can mould the loyal governments in this State in one hundred and twenty days from this date. You will think I am too sanguine, but I am not. Things are very different in this State from what they were in Missouri. I will mention one or two of the points of difference. In Missouri the disloyal fighting element in the State at the commencement of the rebellion did not have time and opportunity to regularly organize and combine into companies, regiments, brigades and armies, the sudden appearance of the United States forces and their occupancy of the State preventing this thorough and perfect occupation, and the result was the rebels who wanted to fight, not being able to organize on a large scale, went at it on a small scale, and hence the great number of little squads, independent companies and bands scattered all over the State, constituting what we know as "bushwhackers" and "guerillas."

In this state it is very different. Here every man capable of bearing arms, no matter whether he was loyal or disloyal, was conscripted and put into the regular Confederate army. The rebels had complete control of the State (save a single point or two) and there was no occasion for and no encouragement given to "guerillas," but all were enrolled in the Confederate army, so that when the rebel army is defeated and driven out of the state (as it has been) there are no belligerent rebels left in the state, or at most but few.

Again: I need not tell you that slavery is at the bottom of all this rebellion, and that it was the slaveholders and slaveholding influence that caused the war in Missouri, and that it is kept up from causes and influences proceeding from the same source.

In this State—thanks to Old Abe—that question is settled. All the Union men and non-slaveholders in the State accept the proclamation as settled law, and are glad of it. The slaveholding rebels (and all slaveholders are rebels) had so much faith in its virtues that they have fled the State with their slaves, so that the negro question in this State is already settled. There is only one thing to fear. If the Governor commits the affairs of this State to some conservative pro-slavery man, who will hob nob with the wealthy slaveholders and induce the hope in their minds that the proclamation is "mere breath," (as Rollins, of Missouri, says,) and that they will yet be permitted to hold and own their slaves, then this State will be lost to the Union for years to come, and the horrors of a guerilla war, such as desolates Missouri, will prevail in this State.

As soon as the principal towns in the State are governed, it will be safe to call on the people to elect delegates to a convention to form a Constitution. There is no earthly doubt but that such a convention would undo all that the rebel convention did, and settle the efficacy of the President's Proclamation, by declaring in the organic act of the State that slavery was abolished and should never again exist in the State. All this can be done in a few months, if the man who is sent here to manage things wants it done. But if some conservative pro-slavery gentleman is sent here, who is determined Arkansas shall not be a free State, then what I have indicated will not only not be done, but the condition of things you now have in Missouri will prevail here. Union men will suffer—their lives be taken—their property destroyed, all that rebel slaveholders may have a little longer lease of their infernal institution. The rebel slaveholders who have followed in the wake of the retreating rebel army, will cling to the hope that they will at some time, and by some turn of the wheel of fortune, be permitted to return to the State with their slaves. Nothing will blast that hope but a free State constitution, the power to make which should be set in motion at the earliest possible day.

And in the work of regenerating this State the church must not be forgotten. The good old M. E. Church has a mighty work before her. These people, so long led astray by the corrupting influences of the "sum of all villainies," have to be enlightened and converted to the true faith. The work the old Church did a half and three quarters of a century ago, has to be done over again. I look upon the influence that the M. E. Church will exercise in redeeming this country as second to no other civil agency. My faith is first in the bayonet and second in the church. My great fear is that your church will not have the men to do the labor. An army of bold, vigorous and able preachers is wanted to weed out the thistles and plant the true faith. No such field for the Christian laborer has ever been opened on this continent. For the first time in almost half a century a Methodist minister can proclaim boldly and proudly the faith of the old church in Little Rock.

I am yours, truly,

H. C. CALDWELL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Remittances in coin specially covering the November interest on United States bonds, will be made to the national banks in season for collection by the first of November. There is no need to send here for coupons. Acting Secretary Chittenden's remarks about foreigners' investments in our bonds are calculated, as reported, to convey the wrong impression. Although $350,000 was received in one day, it was an exception. The whole amount received from abroad the last fifteen days is $1,000,000. Of course the further statement that foreign capitalists have invested enough to pay our whole army up to November 1st, is incorrect.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

There is at last light upon the situation in front. The fighting yesterday grew out of an attempt of the rebels to cut off a train of wagons at Bristow Station. The immediate guard was first driven in, but the second corps suddenly attacked, and after a brisk fight put the enemy to flight, and captured a whole battery. In five minutes, in the hottest of the engagement, thirty six pieces of artillery were at work. Brentville, a guerilla rendezvous was partially destroyed.

Meade has lost no stores, guns, or wagons, has his men well in hand, and is fully ready for Lee. Gen. Sickles went to the front today. The report that he is to succeed Meade is, of course, utterly unfounded. He is not able, even were he selected. There is no probability of an immediate change.

Over four hundred sick and wounded arrived here yesterday, and to-day about two hundred additional will arrive from Fairfax. The following from Western regiments have arrived and been distributed among the hospitals here: Wm. Darlloge, 7th Mich; Abram Van Arman, 7th Mich.; Charles Plyson, 7th Mich.; James Carson, 7th Mich.; Isaac Anderson, 6th Mich.; M. Wyckell, 3d Indiana cavalry; C. Peolow, 3d Indiana cavalry; Wm. J. McLeomick, 5th Mich.; C. N. Gardner, 12th Illinois cavalry; C. H. Prim, 8th Illinois cavalry; A. J. Mohlior, 12th Illinois cavalry; Erastus Roberts, 12th Illinois cavalry; Wm. Groesn, 8th Illinois cavalry; Laf. Burk, 8th Illinois cavalry; Philip McKee, 8th Illinois cavalry; Henry Lambert, 12th Illinois cavalry.

Four hundred and seventy-five prisoners of war, captured at Bristow Station, yesterday, arrived this evening. One report makes it out that we captured rebel batteries; another fourteen guns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—There are over 6,000 vacant beds in the hospitals here. Three hundred and seventy five wounded from the front arrived here to-night. They were wounded in various skirmishes in our front.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Headquarters here to-day received dispatches from Gen. Schofield—one dated St. Louis, October 13, stating that Gen. Brown has beaten the rebels under Shelby three times, and is still pursuing them. Another dispatch, dated the 14th, states that Gen. Brown has brought the rebels under Shelby to a decisive engagement. The rebels were completely routed and scattered, lost all their ammunition and baggage, a large number of prisoners, etc. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very large. We are still pursuing the rebels.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 15, 1863.

Major Henry N. Alden, of the 38th Illinois, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, having left Nashville on Sunday evening last. The Major received a musket shot wound in the battle of the 19th ult., (Saturday's) in the Chickamauga, and is consequently on a sick furlough. The ball entered at the right shoulder, passing out at the left, and going through the muscles of both, very close to the spine.

I regret to learn from Major Alden that among the missing is Col. D. H. Gilmer, of the 38th. He has been heard from as a prisoner, yet it is feared that he was killed. He is reported to have been seen wounded. Col. Gilmer was from Pittsfield, Pike county, and was an earnest and gallant officer.

Col. Alexander, of the 21st Illinois, is also missing, and it is feared is among the killed. Major Alden estimates the loss of Gen. Carlin's brigade, to which his regiment was attached, viz: the 2d brigade, 1st division, 20th (McCook's) army corps, in killed, wounded and missing at about one-half their number. A large proportion of these are missing.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of the State of Illinois adjourned this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Union meeting which was held at Athens, in Menard county, to-day was one of the largest demonstrations ever held in that county. The processions were numerous and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Gen. McClernand, Rev. H. Buck, and other able and eloquent speakers were present and addressed the meeting.

Quite a large delegation were in attendance from this county also. Everything passed off quietly and to the general satisfaction of the Union party. The Copperheads and Vallandighamers were compelled to hunt their holes.

Gov. Yates' brother, Lieut. Will Yates, late Adjutant of the 6th Illinois cavalry, died at the residence of his father in this county, on Wednesday evening.

"Patience on a Monument."

Vallandigham sitting on the dock at Windsor, waiting for dispatches from the American side, and sadly whistling—

"Do they miss me at home,
Do they miss me,
'Twould be an assurance most dear,
To know that this moment the loved ones
Were saying 'I wish he were here.'"

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Gallant Repulse of the Enemy by the 2d Corps.

GEN. MEADE'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

ALL QUIET ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A Flight of Doubtful Rumors.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 15, 1863.

The following General Order was published to-day:

The Major General commanding, announces to the army of the Potomac that the rear guard, consisting of the 2d corps, was attacked yesterday while marching, by the flank of the enemy, which, after a spirited contest was repulsed, loosing a battery of five guns, two colors, and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major Gen. Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the 2d corps are entitled to high commendation.

The guns captured, four of which are U. S. regulation three-inch, and one Blakely gun, were exhibited here to-day. The prisoners were mostly North Carolinians, about 50 of whom have expressed the desire to take the oath of allegiance. Our casualties yesterday were small. A considerable number of rebel dead and wounded fell into our hands, the latter not being included in the foregoing aggregate of prisoners.

The march from our late to the present position, was accomplished in most perfect order, and without loss of wagons or other property.

The enemy was held in check at every point where they attempted a surprise or attack.

The force that attacked Gen. Warren was a portion of Gen. Hill's corps. Some of the prisoners state they had marched from Hanover Court House, near Richmond, since Saturday last.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The New York *Times* special says: The surplus baggage of the Army of the Potomac has been removed to the rear, and the army is stripping for a fight. Meade's position yesterday morning was on the north bank of the Rappahannock, his right flank resting on the eastern slope of Bull Run mountains. Since then, however, he has fallen back to the neighborhood of Manassas Plains.

Lee's whole army force has crossed the Rappahannock, and was yesterday pressing our rear. A battle this morning is considered imminent. Our trains last night were all at Centreville.

LATER, 11 A. M.—Rumors are rife that a general engagement began at daylight this morning, on the old Bull Run battle ground.

The command of the Army of the Potomac, of course, is fatal. Gen. Meade, in his turn, has been compelled to give place to some other man. His removal from command seems to have been determined on. His successor is said to be Major Gen. Dan E. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Washington special to the *World* says: It is generally believed that our army will take up, for the time being, a position with its centre resting on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, at about Catlett's Station. Falling back to this point has been for some time contemplated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The New York *Tribune* has the following.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says: The moment the rebels saw that in the retreat from the Rapidan of our army, on Saturday last, it was General Meade's intention to reach the north bank of the Rappahannock in safety, they commenced a rapid march to turn our right flank. But Gen. Meade was too soon for them, and had taken up his position on the north bank of that stream. Nothing daunted, however, by this failure, the enemy has continued to advance even to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and yesterday was in General Meade's front in considerable force. It is reported that skirmishing was kept up all day, and that our army fell back on the line of the railroad.

It is said this morning that Lee appeared in force again and commenced an attack.

Washington is seething with excitement over the rumors. It is fully believed that a battle has commenced, and that Gen. Meade retreated to obtain the choice of a battle field, desiring to reach Manassas, if possible.

Lee will fight with the Rappahannock behind him, and has not, it is believed, superior numbers. Yet no one would be surprised to hear, on the heels of such belief, that the rebels had been suddenly reinforced.

Of course, all sorts of rumors are afloat. General Meade is much stronger than is generally supposed.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 14.—Last evening our cavalry encountered the enemy near Catlett's Station, and towards Warrenton. A brisk artillery fire was opened and continued till late. Firing was resumed this morning, lasting all forenoon. This afternoon heavy cannonading opened along our lines in the direction of Manassas, lasting till evening. It seemed evident that we had driven the enemy back. It is thought by some that Lee has his entire army in front of Meade. It is believed no considerable body of infantry have yet been engaged.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—1 P. M.—The *Extra Star* says: "There was considerable of an engagement yesterday between a large force of rebels and a portion of the Army of the Potomac, part of Warren's 2d Army Corps, in the vicinity of Bristow's Station. Infantry and cavalry were engaged on both sides. The result was a decided Union victory. The rebels were badly beaten, with the loss of an entire battery and 100 prisoners. Before the termination of the contest, Sykes' Regulars came up and assisted in driving the enemy off."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the repulse of the enemy's attack upon Gen. Warren who was bringing up the rear, we captured two guns from the enemy. It was not known here up to 8 o'clock this afternoon, whether there had been any fighting of consequence to-day.

Gen. Sickles and staff left here for the front at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In case of a general engagement he will take command of his old corps.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15, 1863.

The ladies of this city have already a subscription from the merchants and business men, well under way, for the Northwestern Fair at Chicago.

They hope to reach two thousand dollars, besides the contributions by themselves in the way of flowers, ornaments and fancy articles, many of which have already been promised.

Milwaukee will be well represented at the Fair for our sick and wounded soldiers.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15, 1863.

The following dispatch was received here to-day, from Gov. Tod:

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15, 1863.

To the Press of Cincinnati, and to the several Military Committees:

Referring you to my circular and letter of the 27th ult., I have now to inform you that the time fixed for the draft is the 26th inst. Hence we have but a few days left to furnish our quota by voluntary enlistment, and thereby escape the draft.

It is difficult to fix with absolute certainty the number now due from the State; it cannot, however, exceed 5,000. Surely with proper effort on your part, the proportion of this number due from your county can be raised before the twenty-sixth. Allow me then to urge that you make the effort.

(Signed.) DAVID TOD, Gov.

It is thought here, that with a proper effort the draft can be avoided altogether.

The following sentences by court martial have been approved by President Lincoln, and the order for their enforcement has been issued.

J. C. Wilmore, charged with presenting fraudulent claims against the Government, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, and be imprisoned for two months.

Corporal Workman, Co. F, 10th Kentucky cavalry, charged with desertion, was found guilty, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to forfeit all pay which is or may be due from the United States Government, and to work on such fortifications as the General commanding the Department may direct, for the period of one year.

The case of Col. Hall, of Indianapolis, will be concluded to-morrow. The argument for the defence was presented to-day.

Gen. Cox, commanding the district of Ohio, has issued an order for the seizure of all spurious money, on its way to the army, for the purpose of swindling soldiers. Fifteen thousand dollars on the Railroad Bank of Kalamazoo was seized to-day.

Election returns in Hamilton county are not yet complete.

Brough's majority in the State will be about 75,000, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

FROM OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15, 1863.

In the returns from seventy-one counties, Brough has 59,712.

CHATANOOGA, Oct. 13, 1863.

Incomplete returns of about two-thirds of the army vote, give Brough 7,189, and Vallandigham 211.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Seventy-one counties give Brough 59,500 majority.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The vote of the Iowa soldiers in this city yesterday gives Stone 482; Tuttle 42.

Ohio soldiers at the House of Refuge Hospital gave Brough 60 Vallandigham none.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1863.

All the counties have been heard from. Curtin obtains 55,308 votes and Woodward 34,886, giving Curtin a majority of 20,422.

Official returns will differ little from these, and are as likely to increase the majority as to lessen it. In Philadelphia several wards considered hopelessly Democratic, have come out nobly for the Union. The city may be considered permanently for the Administration during the remainder of the war.

Gen. McClellan's letter had no circulation outside of the city, and the majority for Curtin shows that it was powder wasted. It is now scarcely spoken of. McClellan's influence is evidently a thing of the past. Had he been a clever politician he would never have committed himself to a failing cause.

The enthusiasm has settled into a quiet joy and satisfaction in the great result. The Governor, Legislature, and City Councils are all for the Union, and Pennsylvania's entire influence is pledged to the Administration.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—Reliable returns come in slowly. Curtin's majority is certainly from 18,000 to 20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Union League reports from most of the State, and giving the majorities claimed by the Democrats the balance of the State figure up as follows: Curtin, 55,308; Woodward, 34,886; Curtin's majority, 20,422.

FROM INDIANA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October, 15, 1863.

The Union gains in Indiana at the late election are estimated at 15,000. Rush, Huntington, Joy, Murray, and other counties, heretofore intensely and overwhelmingly Democratic, elect their entire tickets by handsome majorities.

The result will greatly encourage the hundred thousand Hoosiers in the field, and assist materially in raising the eleven new regiments.

Secretary Chase left this morning for Washington via Columbus.

The demonstration here last night over the glorious news is unprecedented in political history.

FROM IOWA.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

FORT MADISON, Oct. 15.

Tuttle's majority is one hundred and forty four. The Union gain is one hundred. The entire Union Lee county ticket is elected on the home vote. The Union gain is six hundred and fifty four. Old Lee, heretofore the Gibraltar of Democracy, is redeemed from Copperheadism.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Oct. 15.

Returns from this county all in—mostly official. Republican State ticket 263 ahead, and county ticket some better.

Louisa county, 300 to 400 Republican.

Washington county, 500.

All large gains. This is the home vote only. The soldiers' vote will almost double the majority in each county. Good judges estimate Stone's majority on the home vote at not less than 15,000.

MARSHALLTOWN, Oct. 15.

Stone's majority in this township is just 100; in this county, about 480—a large Union gain. All but one township in. Glory enough. Nothing known from other counties yet.

TIPTON, CEDAR COUNTY, Oct. 15.

Returns are in that show Cedar county has given 500 majority and over for the Republican ticket on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will increase it to over 800. Last Fall the majority on home vote was 188, being a clear gain of over 300 on the home vote this year. There has been large gains in every township. The Snakes are despondent here, and not even a victory in Ohio could serve them. Iowa is good for 30,000.

LATER.

Further returns show that we have carried the county by over 600, being a gain of over 400 votes.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Rebel Raid in Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15, 1863.

The rebels occupied the town of Versailles, and robbed stores, and citizens of money, clothing, and horses, on Monday night. Shelby's gang has recrossed the Pacific Railroad in haste southward. No prisoners, except a few desperately wounded, were taken at Marshall.

Our cavalry not designing to take any prisoners of guerilla bands just now, stragglers from Shelby have given themselves up at the Lamine crossing to the number of fifty.

A desperate attempt was made by nine prisoners to escape from the Myrtle street prison last night. Several prisoners got off their irons and broke through a brick wall, and were digging an exit to open air when discovered.

Clinton Burbridge, a rebel spy, was convicted and sentenced to be shot. Gen. Schofield has disapproved the conviction on the ground of informality in the proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—An invitation to the friends of freedom, residing in slave States, to meet in convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th of January next, to consult together and take action on the question, appears in the *Democrat* of to-day, signed by several Congressmen and other prominent gentlemen of this State.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

All Quiet at Chattanooga.

STEVENSON, Ala., Oct. 15.—The situation continues uninteresting. Heavy rains have raised the Tennessee.

The rebel Wheeler has re-crossed the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals closely pursued to the river by our troops. He was driven from Huntsville by a brigade of our cavalry.

Refugees who come into our lines report Bragg as moving back, apparently because of the exhaustion of the country in which he has been living. Though this is not good authority, there is some reason to believe that the enemy is on the move.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—The evening trains from the front bring sick and wounded. The churches are again taken for hospitals. All is quiet at Chattanooga. The river has risen fifteen inches.

From Rebeldom.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 14.—The Confederate War Department has made two new and independent departments in North Carolina. Wilmington and the regions of Cape Fear have been assigned to the command of Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, while the balance of the State is under the charge of Maj. Gen. Geo. E. Pickett.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters on the Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 15, 1863.

The steamer John H. Dickey, Captain Dan Musselman, arrived this morning, bring Memphis papers of the 13th, containing some few particulars of the late fight at Collierville. The *Bulletin* gives a somewhat different version from that already published.

Among the wounded on our side was Lieut Fred J. Jales, of Gen. Sherman's staff. He is at the Gayoso House, and seriously injured in the lungs.

Simultaneous with the attack on Collierville, and as part of the plan, the rebels tried to burn a bridge, and tear up the railroad, and pull down the telegraph, but they only partially succeeded.

There is said to be a considerable rebel force south of the railroad, but we apprehend that they are so closely watched that it will be a long time before they get an opportunity to inflict any material damage.

As already stated, Col. Anthony's conduct on the occasion was all that could have been desired, and all speak in terms of praise of his manly course, in refusing to surrender before a superior force.

The same paper states that one of the regiments of Gen. Hurlbut's command, (3d United States cavalry,) Captain Howland commanding, left on Thursday evening last, by the overland route, for Corinth. On Saturday, while this side of LaGrange, the advance guard was met and fired upon by a party of guerillas, killing Lieutenant Wall, and killing and wounding from eight to ten privates. The main body, hearing the firing, galloped forward, and hearing of the death of their comrades, resolved upon a terrible revenge. They did not stop to fire, but drawing their sabres, made a charge upon the guerillas, and committed such havoc as will cause those fellows to keep clear of the 3d U. S. cavalry henceforth. The slaughter was terrific, and foremost among those who led the charge was Capt. Howland.

The *Daily News* has the following Carbondale correspondence of the 14th:

Last night an attempt was made to enter Hindman & Spiller's store. The burglars pried off the door frame and doors of the cellar, but were stopped by heavy inside doors to the cellar, which had lately been placed there. A few weeks since some scoundrels broke into this building, opened the safe and stole $1200. An attempt to rob the safe in the depot last night also failed. The thieves forced an entrance into the ticket office, and rolled the safe into the adjoining room; the safe was then laid upon its back, the keyhole filled with powder and the fuse attached, but sufficient powder could not be introduced into the lock to do any damage. From the appearance of the safe and the quantity of charred fuse found upon it, much powder must have been used, but all to no purpose.

Dr. Taggart, in charge of the Post Hospital here, reports the following deaths during last week: Ferris Amas, Lt. in 119th Ill; Wm. N. Kenyon, private, 38th Iowa; James C. Lewis, 38th Iowa.

The carman case at Mound City came to an abrupt termination yesterday, sufficient admissible testimony could not be procured to identify the parties who committed the outrage on the carman; hence Highly and Janquest were dismissed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13, 1863.

Richardson, a noted guerilla and conscriptor of West Tennessee, crossed the railroad yesterday beyond Lagrange, and we may expect him along shortly.

It is stated that every man must be pulled away from his home to be conscripted into the Confederate army from and even through the Federal lines.

CAIRO, Oct. 15.—By General Order No. 107, issued by Rear Admiral Porter, on board the flagship Blackhawk, at Cairo, Oct. 10, 1863, commanders of vessels in the Mississippi Squadron are instructed to promulgate the finding and sentence of the naval general court martial convened at Cairo, Ill., on board the U. S. steamer Clara Dolson, on the 31st day of August, 1863, in the following cases:

Thos. Cox, seaman on the U. S. steamer Forest Rose, guilty of theft and desertion; sentenced to have checked against his pay the amount of clothing and small stores stolen from the store room of the Forest Rose, forfeit all pay that may become due him, and be confined in the Penitentiary for three years at hard labor without pay.

Richard Cornelius, colored, ordinary seaman, U. S. steamer Clara Dolson, guilty of unmanly conduct and striking an officer, to be hanged by the neck until dead.

Richard H. Smith, acting ensign, guilty of attempting desertion and betrayal of trust, drunkenness, scandalous conduct, in violation of Act of Congress prohibiting introduction on board vessels of U. S. Navy of spirituous liquors to be confined at hard labor for the term of five years, and at the expiration of the term, cashiered and forfeit all pay and emoluments now due, or which may accrue to him during his term of confinement.

Wm. Fordham, seaman, U. S. S. Baron DeKalb, guilty of mutinous conduct: to be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life, and to lose all pay and emoluments that may be due, or which may accrue to him during said term of confinement.

Henry Honivan, seaman, U. S. S. Baron DeKalb, guilty of mutinous conduct; to be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary, for the term of his natural life, and to lose all pay and emoluments that may be now due him, or which may accrue to him during said term of confinement.

These sentences are to be read publicly upon the quarter-deck of every vessel in the Mississippi squadron.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—Many of the rebels shot in the fight at Collierville on Sunday, had the oath of allegiance which they had taken, and various passes through the lines, which they had obtained for alleged loyal purposes, upon their person.

This perfidy will bring upon the country people terrible retribution. Its affect will be to stop what little intercourse and trade the authorities have been permitting.

The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, 16TH ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, Oct. 13, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 209.—SEC. 4. Until further orders no civilians will be permitted to pass to and from Memphis and Corinth, or intermediate points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.

R. REES, A. A. G.

Hurlbut's force sent out after Chalmers have been skirmishing with him through yesterday and to day. They have driven him beyond Coldwater, and are still following and punishing him severely.

FROM FREEPORT.

The Stephenson County Fair.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 15, 1863.

The annual fair of the Stephenson county Agricultural Society, is now in full blast in this city—this being the third day of the fair. It continues through to-day and to-morrow.

The weather, which was unpropitious at first, was very fair yesterday and glorious to-day. The grounds are new ones, just purchased by the Society, and are fitted up in the most substantial and comfortable manner. All the buildings, judges stand, stalls, outbuildings, &c., are built in the best manner, and there is an excellent track, over which some choice specimens of blooded nags are at this moment exhibiting their points.

The location of the ground is in the handsomest part of the city, reached by a walk or drive through its best streets.

To-day the enclosure presents a brilliant scene. It is crowded with thousands of people, and all seem animated with joy and happiness. This is attributable to the favorable weather, the excellence of the fair, and the glorious news from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa.

All are rejoiced and full of thanksgiving and praise. The hearts of our people are loyal to the core. The fair is, financially, a splendid success—the most so of any ever held here.

The show is on the whole entirely satisfactory in all departments save that of flowers, which the frosts destroyed. The exhibition is full, and far above the ordinary. Of farm products, we have attended no county fair and but few State fairs where there was so good a display. It comprises apples, pears, plums, grapes and peaches, all raised here, and all but the latter in great abundance, and of superior quality.

The ladies' department is very superior; a large number of beautiful articles are exhibited (not for premiums) which are among the valuable donations Freeport will make the Chicago Soldiers' Fair.

The show of horses, cattle, sheep and swine is the best ever seen in the county, and rivals that of the best in the State. To-morrow the premiums will be announced and paid. Prof. Steiner will make a balloon ascension, and an immense crowd will be in attendance.

The Freeport Union Cornet Band are present, and add to the interest and pleasure of the occasion by their good music. The Copperheads, taking advantage of the fair and the balloon ascension, which are sure to call a crowd, have issued flaming hand-bills for a mass meeting to-morrow, but the news from the east is a heavy wet blanket upon them. All but the few who cut and dried the affair disown it altogether, and plead ignorance of its inception.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Morris Island correspondent of the New York *Times* states: Lieut. Glassell and sailing officer Toombs declare that the expedition against the Ironsides was one prompted by desperation. The citizens of Charleston are pinched for the simple commodities of life, and unless the harbor can be freed, so as to admit vessels laden with supplies, the most serious consequences will ensue.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels have effectually closed the channel to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against the enemy.

The obstructions may be of such a nature as cannot be removed by any appliances of our own, or of so formidable a nature as not to justify the hazardous attempt of our ironclads to penetrate farther into the harbor and within range of rebel guns.

Dedication of a Union Hall in the Third Ward.

A meeting was held in the Third Ward, last evening, to dedicate a new Hall to the cause of Union and Liberty—a hall which has been built at 611 State street for the Third Ward Union Club. The hall is a beautiful one, simple, well proportioned, and exceedingly well adapted to elocutionary purposes. It furnishes an excellent basis of organization for the Third Ward Club, who have a lease of it for three years, and will always keep the fires of patriotism kindled and blazing within it.

At the meeting of last evening S. B. Perry, Esq., was called to the chair, and the first business transacted was to provide the hall with a name, which was done on motion of C. G. Wicker, Esq., who proposed that it be called the Third Ward Union Hall. This over, William Bross, Esq., was called for and opened the ball with some remarks, brief, but patriotic, stirring and eloquent. He was followed by Senator Trumbull, who reviewed the history of the war, and of the nation since its commencement,—depicted the military, financial and naval condition of the United States at the outbreak of the rebellion,—showed what had been accomplished in and through those departments within the little over two years that had elapsed since the outbreak of the rebellion, and drew from these facts the most cheering auguries of final success. The speech of the Senator was replete with argument and eloquence, and was responded to by loud and prolonged applause.

We doubt whether for the last six months, the country has furnished a finer specimen of popular oratory than the speech of E. A. Storrs, Esq., who followed Mr. Trumbull. We do not know as we ought to say that Mr. Storrs is the most talented speaker in the Northwest, but we do say that any one who surpasses him in that department of intellectual effort, must get up very early in the morning, and remain up the whole day. He is witty and logical, practical, forcible and direct, and knows how to project his thoughts level with the understanding of his audience as well as any public speaker to whom we ever had the pleasure of listening. His speech last evening was greeted from first to last with alternate bursts of laughter and applause.

Mr. Ketchum, of Jacksonville, followed Mr. Storrs in some remarks humorous and descriptive of the melancholy condition of Copperheadism in the neighborhood of his residence.

When he closed, a Committee of Organization for the Union Club was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Charles G. Wicker, Wirt Dexter, William Church, R. M. Hough, and Murry Nelson. After which, the meeting adjourned.

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 14th, by Rev. Leroy Church, Mr. HORACE M. DUFEE and Miss NELLIE CHURCH, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman, both of Chicago.

In this city, Oct. 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Arthur Swazey, Mr. GEORGE L. TRACY and Miss ALLIE C. HAWLEY, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, at his brother-in-law's, on the 15th inst., SAMUEL W. CANFIELD, aged 38 years. He was a soldier in Co. C, 52d Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Funeral to Batavia, Ill.

Detroit papers please copy.

In this city, Oct. 14th, Mr. JACOB MAIN, aged 54 years.

Mr. Main was a loyal and patriotic citizen, having given his sons three in number, to the service of his country. In his death his family and friends, sustain a loss they must long deplore, albeit, we hope their loss is his eternal gain.

Funeral to-day, Oct. 16th, at 11 o'clock from his late residence on Morgan street, near the corner of Taylor.

Maine papers please copy.

At New Lenox, Ill., on the 10th inst. Mrs. FRANCES M. CANE, of consumption, aged 32 years.

Boston and Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC—There will be a regular Communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

CARRIAGES COMING AND CARRIAGES GOING, The faces of fashion are thus flowing, What a world of satin and costly laces; What an endless number of pretty faces. Visit SHAW'S for Carte de Visites at Two Dollars per dozen. 186 AND 188½ SOUTH CLARK STREET.

ON HILL AND FIELD OCTOBER'S GLORIES FADE; O'er hill and field the black birds southward fly; The brown leaves rustle down the forest glade, Where naked branches make a fitful shade. Carte de Visites taken at EVERITT'S ART GALLERY, 137 Lake street, NEVER FADE. Only $2 per doz. RAY NIAS, Agent.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL. CARBUTT is now taking his unrivalled Cartes de Visite at $3 per dozen; Vignettes at $4 per dozen. We are now prepared to make Stereoscopic Portraits in the finest style. Remember the place. 131 LAKE STREET. One door west of Clark.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Important Notice. Penalties will be added after this week on all United States Licenses, Income Tax, Carriage, Plate and Billiard Table Tax remaining unpaid, without any further notice. GEO. SCHNEIDER, Collector First District Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 6, 1863. NOTICE.—I have this day sold my interest in the copartnership of Buchanan, Richards & Co., to H. D. Buchanan, and are no longer a member of said firm. GEORGE L. HOWE.

CHICAGO LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTORY.—I shall commence the manufacture of LEATHER BELTING AT 196 LAKE STREET, November 1st, 1863. W. H. WHITMARSH.

AIR HEATING FURNACES. (BEECHER'S PATENT.) AT BEECHER & PARKER'S, 230 MADISON STREET.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. THE GREAT ORIGINAL GHOST! Will appear TO-NIGHT seven times in THE DOOM OF DESTINY! With new and startling effects.

NOTICE TO PLOW MANUFACTURERS.—By order of Committee there will be another Convention of Plow Makers at La Salle, Illinois, on Tuesday October the 20th, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. to agree upon uniform terms of sale &c. for the coming spring trade. All plow makers will find it to their interest to be present, and are earnestly invited to meet with us. T. D. BREWSTER, D. BRADLEY, CHAS. H. DEERE, Com.

THOSE PURE CALIFORNIA WINES Are at last received and the prices are low. They are just the thing for medical use. The PORT is particularly fine. C. S. HALSEY, Corner Clark and Madison sts.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS. On Real Estate security in this city. CLARKSON & TREE, 52 Dearborn street.

HORSES. HORSES FOR SALE. Hack, Saddle, Express, Dray and Buggy Horses for sale on Twenty-third street, between Michigan and Indiana avenues, near Huggins Place, two blocks from Union Park; also two blocks east of Government Corral.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.—The Saturday Evening Soirees of the Academy will commence on Saturday, the 17th inst. Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. School Soirees, every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

STOLEN. $100 REWARD. [illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, AT A SACRIFICE, For thirty days, commencing Oct. 17th. October 17th I will commence a closing out sale of my entire Fall stock of PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, BORDERS, &c., &c. COMPRISED IN PART OF Rich Velvets and Gold's; Rich Stamp Golds on plain and tinted grounds; Gold Papers of every description, French Tints, French Woods, Plain Satins, Marbles, Oaks, Muslin Satins, Blanks, Decorations, Borders, &c., &c., at prices 25 to 50 per cent below their value. CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

A COMPLETE LIST OF BEDDING Of every description. ALSO, Window Shades, Fixtures and Trimmings. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE. PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD, COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE. The undersigned have established a Team Line from and to the above points, and will carry freight via BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER, AND Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads. [illegible] C. F. HENDRIE & CO.

JUST OPENED, A LARGE LOT OF BLACK FRINGES For Coffin Trimmings. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake-St.

FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY. South Clark north of Monroe, Randolph, between Dearborn and State, Madison, between Lake and Randolph, Wells, corner of Lake, North Water near Clark street, on the river. Business and Residence Property in all parts of the city. THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO., BRYAN HALL.

HOUSES FOR SALE. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., BRYAN HALL.

NEW GLEE BOOK. THE MUSICAL LYRA. A Collection of Glees, Quartetts and Choruses, (many of them from New Operas.) By Frederick H. Pease. The distinguishing features of this work are freshness and quality. Its contents are no rehash of old compositions, but New and Sparkling, COMPRISING Glees, Quartetts, Trios, Serenades, Chants, Four-Part Songs, Choruses, Operatic Selections, Hymns, Tunes, and Sacred Anthems. BALFE'S NEW OPERA, "The Armorer of Nantes," and VERDI'S NEW OPERA, "Il Forza Del Destino." [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

NOTICE—THE HYDE PARK HOUSE To be opened from this date for the winter. [illegible] H. VAN ALLEN, Proprietor.

MONEY. ADVANCES ON REAL ESTATE. We propose to make advances, when needed, to prevent sacrifice of property left with us for sale. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO.

CHEAP ALBUMS—Persons in want of a GOOD Photograph Album, for a LITTLE money, should not fail to see our new styles just received, and learn our prices. [illegible] BETTER ALBUM, and for LESS money, than any other dealer in the city. Agents wanted. T. W. MARTIN, CHICAGO GIFT BOOK HOUSE, 113 Randolph street, under the Museum.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS. ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., SAINT LOUIS, Mo., October 14th, 1863. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock M. MONDAY, October 19th, 1863, for 200,000 BUSHELS OF OATS, [illegible] E. D. CHAPMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CATTLE SALT, FOR SALTING STOCK AND CURING HIDES. [illegible] HAWKINS, SMITH & CO., 15 LaSalle street.

INCOMPARABLY THE BEST Book about the War.—(Washington Chronicle.) THE BIVOUAC AND THE BATTLE FIELD, OR, Campaign Sketches of Virginia and Maryland, By Captain George F. Noyes. 12mo, Cloth, $1.25. [illegible] PUBLISHED BY HARPER BROTHERS, N. Y.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS. Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium. All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium. [illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS! [illegible] JAMES OAKES, Lieut. Colonel 4th U. S. Cavalry, A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen., Ill.

FINE HORSES. AT THE PHŒNIX STABLES, Corner of State and Adams Streets, Are some FIFTY HEAD OF FINE HORSES, comprising Matched Carriage Horses, Matched Roadsters, Single Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Family Horses, Business Horses, &c. [illegible] WM. PATRICK, Proprietor.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FURS. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, (Branch of 530 Broadway, N. Y.) Furs, Hats and Caps. EVERY VARIETY OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Skins, HATS, CAPS, BUCK GOODS, UMBRELLAS, CANS, GLOVES, &c., In all the latest styles. SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR. Cash paid for Furs. All goods warranted as represented. 107 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street. FRENCH CHINA CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Goods —AND— TABLE CUTTLERY.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. We are prepared with our usual LARGE STOCK. KING, KELLOGG & CO., Formerly BARRETT, KING & CO. 37 Lake Street.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES At Prices that cannot be undersold. J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph-St.

GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer, 190 CLARK STREET.

ARRANDALE & CO., Importers of Watches, NEW YORK. Sole Importers of the ASTRONOMICAL WATCH [illegible] RAILWAY TIME KEEPER, [illegible] Celebrated Oreide Gold Watch, [illegible] THE FINEST GOLD, [illegible]

TURNER & SIDWAY, WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALERS; IMPORTERS OF FRENCH And manufacturers of HEMLOCK LEATHER, And the fine grades of OAK TANNED. CALF, KIP, Upper and Harness Leather. DEALERS IN SHOE FINDINGS, HIDES AND OIL. [illegible] Store, 49 Lake-St., Chicago.

WEBSTER, MARSH & CO, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods, AND RUBBER GOODS, 67 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN. We shall continue to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent Bonds, [illegible] NATIONAL BANKS, [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

NOW READY—ILLINOIS REPORTS, Vol. 29. 614 pp. PRICE, $5.00. ALSO, THE PUBLIC LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Passed at the Twenty-seventh Session of the General Assembly, 1863. [illegible] E. B. MYERS, Publisher, 111 Lake street.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFE, MANUFACTURED BY DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO. [illegible] F. W. PRATT, 13 LASALLE STREET.

I WANT A ROOM FOR PACKING PURPOSES. A CLEAN NICE BUSINESS. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME, [illegible]

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. [illegible]

MALT! MALT! MALT! KENOSHA BARLEY MALT. [illegible]

HAY! HAY! [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

FOR OLD ABE.

All the world knows that we are for Old Abe. This paper, as the politicians and the people say, powerfully contributed to his nomination; and we know that, when the nomination was made, it united nothing for to secure his election. We have been for him all the time, and he has proved himself faithful and all his virtues—the latter far outweighing the former—for him to be the honest man, in the purity of whose purpose and the strength of whose patriotism the whole country might rely. And we are for him still. We are for him not only as the head of the party that elected him, but as the General-in-Chief of the army of which he is the constitutional commander. We believe that he has more horse-sense and more practical information about military matters, especially in relation to the Army of the Potomac, than any other man in or out of the service in or about Washington; and if he would put out that beetle-headed Halleck, whose study is how not to do it, unless it is done according to the traditionary policy of the ancients, when shield and buckler, catapults and boiling oil were the weapons of warfare; and with Hooker, Meade &c., at his elbow, put himself actively in command of the forces about the Capital, he would achieve the victories for the attainment of which all his policy has been shaped. We believe this firmly and religiously, and on sufficient grounds. His letter to McClellan, about and subsequent to the the days of Antietam, urging that "poor shoat" to go ahead and do something, and showing how and when and in what time something could be done; his orders that are public and his many repeated conversations that are private, all point to his fitness to command. Would he but mount his horse and draw his sword, or, if Washington and the civil and diplomatic service need him, he would go into the war-office and for one week be really, what he is theoretically, the Commander-in-Chief, we should have hope that we should see that Potomac army the possessor of a triumph that would contribute by its completeness and importance to the ending of the war. Meanwhile Halleck could be sent to the Mohawk to refresh himself on *sour krout*, now we believe, in season. A dose of that same would do him good. How could ancient cabbage spoil the brains of the man who fought the battle of Corinth, who issued Order No. 3, and who manages the affairs of Missouri? As the orators say, We pause for a reply! Let Old Abe order and mount his horse, and unsheath his sword and the war will go on!

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The arrival of a Russian fleet at New York is an event of no ordinary significance. It will deserve to call forth the warm and generous welcome which is greeting everywhere the officers of the fleet. Such an event, at any time, would be noticeable. Occurring *now*, at one of the most critical periods of modern history, it has a profound significance. It is a proof that the compulsion of events has brought into closer alliance two nations, always friendly, but now alike menaced by a coalition which has sought to bend the whole world to its power; and which can only be counteracted by a like formidable coalition to maintain the equipoise of justice, and vindicate the rights and independence of nations.

Rarely has the world presented a more strange historical anomaly, than the alliance of France and Great Britain—enemies by long tradition, and whose interests as well as speech, rivals in power and fame, veteran and hostile leaders in all the great struggles to maintain the balance of power in the world's affairs. It was no omen of good when two such powers struck hands and claimed to be the Dictators of the nations. Under the mask of "civilization," "peace," and "order," they have presumed upon their irresistible strength and gigantic resources to control all affairs, bend all nations to their bidding, forcing their arrogated administration upon the unwilling with the array of armies, and the thunder of their fleets. Where is now the inviolable sanctity of national sovereignty, and the inalienable prerogative of national independence, if to such a coalition is to be yielded the arrogant claim of universal domination, unquestioned, unresisted, unopposed!

In the history of the world it will be generally observed that *three* great powers ordinarily exercise a controlling influence and authority in shaping the international relations of the world. Those three powers in modern times are confessedly England, France and Russia. The close alliance and harmonious conditions of the two former have proved too strong for the latter. Not content with the humiliation of Russia in the war of the Crimea, England and France have ventured upon a new and illegitimate act of intervention in the domestic affairs of Russia, an act repugnant to all just ideas of international law, calculated to arouse the jealousy of every nation possessing at all the pride of nationality, and well meriting the signal rebuff with which Russian diplomacy has disconcerted the menaced blow.

But can even the abortive *attempt* fail to bring its consequences upon the harmony, the peace and future friendly relations of Europe? The meditated blow has thus far failed, indeed; but the spirit that prompted it survives. As regards Russia, in the light of European political combinations, she is still a solitary, unaided power, struggling as she may, by force or diplomacy, against the two great States of Europe, bent yet, as ever, upon the assertion of their supremacy, and not willingly to be foiled in their schemes of ambition. What resource has Russia? How shall the sovereignty and independence of the nations be vindicated and successfully maintained against the arrogant and powerful combination that menaces them?

The enquiry above made points us to a *fourth* power which has rapidly assumed a place among the leading nations of the world—the Republic of North America—whose stupendous growth in population commerce, and arts, already the marvel of the nations, needed yet the gigantic throes and struggle of the powerful rebellion now in progress, to reveal to ourselves, as well as the world, the vast and inexhaustible resources which constitute it a leading nation sufficient to its own protection, and entitled to have a voice in the court of universal justice, and international right.

It is a fact not without significance, and worthy of lasting honor, that when the rebellion broke out, threatening our ruin, the only voice of European sympathy and cheer that came to us, was from Russia, as it prophetic of the world's fate, should this rising star of the West suddenly sink, and one great reserved hope of the nations be quashed forever. Americans themselves hardly got hold in due season of the silent power heretofore wielded by this country over the nations, not alone by their example of a flourishing and free Republic, but by their uniform advocacy of enlightened and just principles of international law, which no nation has done more to promote. The fall of the American Republic, if possible, would set back, for long years, the dial of the world's progress.

The sad mistake of the Rebellion, made by the controlling powers of Europe, which led to the hasty acknowledgment of the "belligerent" rights of the States in revolt; followed by the free-will "aid and comfort" of their treacherous designs, has left no doubt of their hostile purpose upon America, as before and now upon Russia. The *fruits* of that mistake are yet to be disclosed. Not the least important is, the necessity they have themselves imposed, for a *counter-combination* to defeat the aggressive armies of the powers that now arrogate a domination, which would build up themselves, at the sacrifice of all other nations.

We are no advocates of "European alliances." The Father of his Country wisely warned his people against "the insidious wiles of foreign influence," to which "the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake." He wisely urged it as the great rule of conduct for us, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little connection as possible." But, in the present completion of our affairs, no treaty alliances are needed or desirable. America has hitherto avoided such; nor are they needful to her legitimate sway in the world's affairs. It is enough for the world to know that Russia and the United States are in accord on the great questions of national sovereignty and independence; and that they will resist to the last every and any attempt for their violation.

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

The people of Ohio have at last told what they think of "arbitrary arrests" made by the "mis-shapen tyrant at Washington," and of the "American Bastile," to which the arrested are condemned. What do the Copperheads of the other parts of the Northwest, who have been engaged in the canonization of the blessed martyr, Vallandigham, think of the verdict? What say the politicians of our own faith, who have feared that the Administration was going too far. What say the national authorities themselves who were constrained to halt in the course that they had adopted, by the clamor that the arrest of Vallandigham made? A majority of full one hundred thousand in Ohio on the Vallandigham issue! Is not that an invitation and intimacy to a little more energy and fearlessness in putting the Northern rebels down? All that the people ask is that substantial justice may be done; and they will not have any qualms if all the forms insisted upon by musty old judges and hair-splitting special pleaders be not observed. It is time that Northern treason mongers were compelled to shut up shop.

THE SECOND FAILURE.

They have twice failed. The New York riots and the advance of Lee into Pennsylvania were the outcropping manifestations of the intention of the Copperheads to overthrow the Government by a revolution inaugurated right here in the North. The expected success of the Copperhead party in the recent elections was to be the initiatory inducement for a repetition, by State action, of what failed when entrusted to murderous but unofficial hands. The bullets of the soldiery in the one case, and the more deadly ballots of the people in the other put an end to the nefarious plots. The second failure is worse than the first.

The imagination shrinks back, appalled by the horrors which a Copperhead triumph in four great States would have caused to spring out of the ground upon which the Bunny of the country stands: and we can only ascribe to the favor of Heaven, seen in the firmness and patriotism of the people, the great deliverance that the Union cause has achieved.

EARL RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

We print herewith the speech of Earl Russell upon American affairs, and invite to it the careful attention of our readers. It is a document of unusual importance as developing the policy and opinions of the English Government in its relations with the United States. It is unexpectedly impartial and conciliatory in its character, and shows conclusively that the tone of the English Government is changing, and that it will observe the most rigid neutrality between the contending parties. The speech will give satisfaction throughout the loyal North, and prove another severe blow at the prospects of the rebels.

"Do They Think of Me at Home?"

John Brough lives in Cuyahoga county, O. L. Vallandigham hails from Montgomery. Cuyahoga gives fifty eight hundred for Brough, and Montgomery county gives four hundred against the Turncoat of the Copperhead ticket. Again, Cleveland gives John Brough twenty-four hundred and twenty-five majority, while Dayton gives over four hundred against Vallandigham.

A Discrepancy Between Friends

General Magruder has issued a congratulatory order on the rebel victory at Sabine Pass. He claims only two hundred prisoners, while the New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Times* reported that we lost thirteen hundred men, taken prisoners. Can it be possible that the Chicago *Times* is a bigger liar than Magruder, himself? Is it not Heroding Herod in the infernal hate of the Union and Union soldiers.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:

John Brown's soul must be on its travels again. Think of Franklin county which last year gave a Democratic majority of 967—the home of that hasty political tragedian, Sam Medary, and the sweet little junior Sam, Cox—giving an "Abolition" vote of such sturdy proportions as almost to wipe out the hearty majority of last year. Sam, Cox must accept this free will offering in "the spirit of sacrifice."

Secretary Chase on the Results of the Election.

In our last issue we printed the address of Secretary Chase upon his arrival at Cincinnati prior to the election. On the night of election day, when the Union men of Cincinnati were congratulating each other over the result, and marching in procession through the streets, they stopped at the Burnet House and called out the Secretary again. His after-election remarks were as follows:

REMARKS OF SECRETARY CHASE.

I see that you are feeling a great deal too good to keep still. You have brought in Governor elect. The whole ticket is elected with him—as I understand there have been a few votes cast for the Democratic candidate for Sheriff—I believe, in Hamilton county. [A voice, tell us the truth.] I will. I don't circulate anything that isn't sound.

But let me say that the work of this day is the most important ever performed in America. There never has been any vote given so pregnant with results.

Who are encouraged by it? First, there are our armies battling for our country. God bless them! Then there are the friends of freedom all over the world. There is not a liberty-loving man in all the land who does not feel that there is more hope in humanity to-day than there was yesterday. Then, those who are engaged in the affairs of the Government, endeavoring to suppress this wicked rebellion. You have strengthened the hands of a good, honest President. [Loud and prolonged cheers for the President.]

Now, who is loyally standing by the Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion, and to re-establish our American institutions on foundations that shall never be broken—the men of Missouri who are struggling for unconditional Union will hear of it and be strengthened by the news of Maryland who are struggling for unconditional Union will hear of it and be encouraged.

Now, who are discouraged? I'll tell you who. In the first place, Jeff. Davis, sitting at Richmond—very soon, I hope, to run away from it. The rebel army will feel it useless to conduct a war against a people united as you are. Who next? [A voice—"The *Enquirer*."] My friends, I submit that it is time for participate me. Those gentlemen who are watching over the Southern border are very much discouraged. I suspect that there is another over the Northern border looking to be proclaimed Governor of Ohio, and expecting two hundred thousand men to escort him to the capital; and then all the men of similar—I had almost said faith, but I can only say of similar notions and practices, they will fail to participate in

THE ILLINOIS METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Illinois Missionary Society

SEPARATE CONFERENCE FOR GERMANS.

BIBLES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fifth Days' Proceedings.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 13, 1863.

ILLINOIS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Illinois Conference Missionary Society had an election for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Rev. Dr. Peter Cartwright, President.
H. B. Buck and A. Bradshaw, Vice-Presidents.
J. Montgomery, Secretary.
Thos. Brunell, Assistant Secretary.
A. Temple, Treasurer.
R. C. Norton, Assistant Treasurer.
R. Shinn, G. Rutledge, W. Stevenson, J. H. Dickens, and Barton Randall, Managers.

The Society held its anniversary last evening. Dr. Cartwright presiding, when the annual contributions of members were received. The report of the Treasurer showed that $19,850 had been subscribed within the bounds of the Conference during the past year.

At the request of Rev. W. J. Rutledge, Capt. Pride of the 46th Ill. Infantry, Lieut. Geore Bates, and Parker Martin of the 14th Ill. Infantry, were made life members of the Society.

Dr. Cartwright made a characteristic address, and closed by subscribing $50, being one tenth of $500, which escaped the thieves who robbed him near the Alton depot in this city, some time since.

Gen. U. S. Grant was made a life member of the Society by appropriating $20 of the sum subscribed by Dr. Cartwright.

Some other matters of business were transacted and the society adjourned.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference met at 8 a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Bishop Scott presiding. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson.

It was resolved that a sum sufficient to redeem a certain tract of land in Cass county, donated to the Missionary Society, and sold for taxes, be donated from the Missionary fund. Rev. Mr. Wallace was appointed a committee in the matter.

The Conference fixed the next session at Danville. Beardstown and Clinton were the contesting places.

MESSRS. PAXSON AND HOWARD.

The cases of these gentlemen was taken up, the charge disloyalty. Mr. Paxson's case was passed, and by resolution Mr. Howard was reprimanded by the Chair. The Bishop then reprimanded the reverend gentleman, and a copy of his remarks was requested for publication.

Rev. Mr. Howard was then granted a location at his own request.

EFFECTIVE ELDERS.

W. H. Mors, W. Stevenson, W. B. Anderson, J. C. Long, W. H. McVey and Shinn, from Danville district, were examined and passed.

Mr. Butler was granted a superannuated relation at his own request.

W. D. R. Trotter, J. C. Kimber, J. H. Aldrich, W. Mitchell, R. C. Norton, D. Burdick, J. C. Barker, Rev. W. Palmer, from Paris district, were severally examined and passed.

E. Carrington was granted a superannuated relation at his own request.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, MEMBERS, &C., WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The 12th question in the minutes, "What is the number of church members," was answered as follows:

Number of Church members, 27,181 increase, 389; deaths, 470; increase, 140; probationers, 2,108; decrease, 608; local preachers, 398; increase, 26; adults baptized, 5,401; decrease, 304; children, 1,003; increase, 76; number of churches, 279; increase, 13; probable value, $457,800; increase, 44,175; parsonages, 79; value, 54,350; increase, 5,150; collected for superannuated preachers, $1,767.74; increase, $315.07; for missionary society, $10,881.44; increase, $3,421.19; for tract society, $134.15; increase, $14.94; for Bible society, $3,188.50; increase, $2,020; for Sunday School Union, $24,742; increase, $69.80; number of Sunday schools, 390; decrease, 44; officers and teachers, 3,695; decrease, 280; scholars, 22,289; decrease, 824; volumes in library, 55,261; decrease, 6,228.

Mr. Pitner was appointed a Committee to collect funds to publish the minutes.

QUINCY (GERMAN) DISTRICT.

Messrs. H. F. Koencke, H. Ellerbeck, W. Schwend, F. Helmer, H. Thomas, J. Schlagenhaf, J. Zaiser, G. Breshauer, D. Huene, H. F. Koutage, W. Zuppann, H. Nazmann, C. Hoelkamp, H. Koch, from Quincy German district, were examined and passed.

G. Andre was granted a superannuation at his own request.

AFTERNOON—BIBLE SOCIETY REPORT.

This Society has distributed 1,209,117 volumes; donations in books and money, $158,683.96. The army and navy were supplied to the extent of $1,500,000 volumes; prisoners of war, a large number of volumes; Christian Commission, 400,000 copies; Virginia Bible Society, 30,000 volumes; Confederate army, 20,000 volumes.

Illinois contributed $41,749.39, being the third State in the amount of its contribution. She has also paid $24,030 for books, and $17,000 as a donation to the parent Society.

GERMAN WORK.

A lengthy debate took place on a resolution in favor of a separate German Conference in the West, but it was finally passed by a majority of 95 to 10, and the General Conference requested to provide for distinct annual German Conferences.

MEMBERS IN THE ARMY.

The characters of a number of members in the army were then passed upon.

BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

On recommendation of the Committee on Education, Conference passed a resolution in favor of the use of the Bible in the Common Schools.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Dr. Adams, from the Committee on Education, made a report on the condition of Illinois Female College. The college is now out of debt, but that debt, to the amount of $35,000, had been assumed by members of the church, $10,000 of which had been shouldered by members of this Conference.

On motion, Dr. Buck was appointed agent of the college, to collect this money, and also to collect means to rebuild the wing which had been burned down some time since.

LAST DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 14, 1863.

The Methodist Conference closed its session last night at a late hour. I gave you a report of the proceedings up to six p. m. At the evening session Rev. James A. Green, who had applied for admission into the Conference, was rejected on account of disloyalty. He is from Christian county.

COMMITTEES TO EXAMINE UNDER GRADUATES.

The following Committees for the examination of under graduates were announced late last night:

First Year—W. F. Johnson, S. S. Meginnis, C. Powell, W. B. Barton.
Second Year—R. C. Morton, G. Garner, J. Graves and H. H. Dimmitt.
Third Year—R. E. Guthrie, H. Semple, J. S. Barger and E. Elliott.
Fourth Year—H. S. McCoy, R. Andrus, W. McK. McElfresh and F. Wood.
To Examine Candidates for Admission on Trial—J. Montgomery, N. Cloud, Wm Reed and T. N. Minear.
To Examine Local Preachers for Deacons and Elders' Orders—C. D. James, W. T. Bennett, W. S. Short and J. H. Dickens.
For the German Work, Second Year—J. Schlagenhaf, C. Holtcamp.
Third Year—W. Kappaun and T. Hohner.
Fourth Year—Duane and H. R. Korfhage.

R. Buck was appointed to preach the annual Conference Missionary sermon; alternate R. Hiner.

APPOINTMENTS OF PREACHERS.

The following is a list of the appointment of preachers for the present Conference year:

QUINCY DISTRICT—*J. Leaton, P. E.*

Quincy, Fifth street, A. C. Armentrout; Mendon, M. A. Hewes; Warsaw and Lima, [illegible] Wilson; La Prairie, M. Shunk, one to be supplied; Pulaski, W. D. Lamon; Plymouth, J. W. Sinnott; Littleton, W. H. Taylor, Wm. R. Avery; Rushville, James Shaw; Rushville Circuit, J. S. Kirkpatrick; Vermont and Astoria, J. P. Hilleroy; Clayton, W. Owen; Mt. Sterling, T. Bonnell; Mound, to be supplied.

GRIGGSVILLE DISTRICT—*Jas. P. Dimmitt, P. E.*

Griggsville, E. Elliott; Perry, R. Chapman; Vermont circuit; Quincy, W. Stevenson; Columbus, Don Carlos; Payson, J. C. Wells; Kinderhook, G. Reed; Barry, C. Powell; Beverly, J. N. Vert; Pittsfield, T. J. Bryant; Milton, W. M. Evans; New Hartford, J. W. Hutchison; Hardin, J. W. Jackson; Summit Grove, to be supplied; L. Jones, Chaplain in army, and member of Vermont street Quarterly Conference.

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT—*W. S. Prentice, P. E.*

Jacksonville, East Charge, L. C. Pitner; Jacksonville, West Charge, R. E. Guthrie; Winchester, W. F. Short; Manchester, R. N. Davies; Whitehall, R. Clark; Carrollton, G. J. Barrett; Greenfield, J. Emerson; Scottsville, A. R. Garner; Waverly, W. McK. McElfresh; Franklin, R. C. Norton, McK. Demott; Exeter, P. N. Minear; Naples, J. B. Wade; Chesterfield, to be supplied; C. Adams, President of Illinois Female College and member of East Charge Quarterly Conference; W. J. Rutledge, Chaplain of 14th regiment Illinois volunteers and member of East Charge Quarterly Conference; J. C. Sargent, Chaplain of 91st regiment Illinois volunteers and member of West Charge Quarterly Conference; W. J. Rhorman, Chaplain of 101st regiment Illinois volunteers and member of East Charge Quarterly Conference; R. Buck, Agent Illinois Female College and member of West Charge Quarterly Conference.

NORTH JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT—*H. Wallace, P. E.*

Ashland, to be supplied; Island Grove, J. H. Dickens; Virginia, M. C. Sweeney; Grigg's Chapel, to be supplied; Beardstown, L. B. Carpenter; Petersburg and Athens, H. C. Wallace; Concord, J. B. Colwell; Chandlerville, G. B. Wolfe; Jacksonville, N. W. M. Reed; Sangamon, G. Gardner, one to be supplied; Bath, A. Sloan; Havana, W. N. McElroy; Topeka, H. N. Howell; Mason City, W. F. Paxson; [illegible] Chaplain to 114th regiment Illinois volunteers, and member of Beardstown Quarterly Conference; J. S. Barwick, Chaplain to 85th regiment Illinois volunteers, and member of Havana Quarterly Conference.

DECATUR DISTRICT—*R. W. Travis, P. E.*

Decatur, R. Hiner; Decatur Circuit, J. H. Dimmitt; Hillsboro, G. H. Adams; Irving, to be supplied; Shelbyville, S. S. Meginnis; Shelbyville Circuit, J. A. Palmer; Taylorville, A. T. Orr; Rochester, W. T. Bennett; Mechanicsburg, J. Montgomery; Moweaqua, W. H. Smith; T. S. Johnson; Pana, E. Bolding; Monticello, D. P. Lee; Harristown, Joseph Lane, [illegible] Chaplain 2d Illinois Cavalry and Member of Decatur Quarterly Conference.

PARIS DISTRICT—*W. D. R. Trotter, P. E.*

Paris, G. R. R. McElfresh; Paris Circuit, W. Hodson; Grandview, F. Atwood; Chrisman, R. Garvin; Marshall, F. Marsh; Westfield, H. [illegible]; Martinsville, to be supplied; Rome, P. F. Anderson; Charleston, J. McLane; Mattoon, O. McMahon; Paradise, R. F. Lodge; Windsor, C. W. Vandreau; Sullivan, J. Baker; Tuscola, W. H. McVey; F. D. Wilkins, Chaplain 21st regiment Illinois Volunteers and Member of Paris Quarterly Conference; G. Montgomery, transferred to Central Illinois Conference and stationed at Fairview.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT—*P. Cartwright, P. E.*

Springfield, J. L. Crane; Springfield, N.—E. Rutledge; Chatham, C. T. Hiner; one to be supplied; Virden, D. Burdick; Girard, N. Cloud; Carlinville, A. S. McCoy; Nilwood, G. M. Crays; Dawson, W. G. Lacey; Williamsville, L. Smith; Middletown, G. D. Randle; Pawnee, to be supplied.

BLOOMINGTON DISTRICT—*G. Rutledge, P. E.*

Bloomington, R. Andrus; Atlanta, A. Semple; Clinton, T. Wood; McLean, W. E. Johnson, one to be supplied; Waynesville, J. G. Rucker; Delavan, J. G. Little; San Jose, W. H. Hayburn; Mt. Pleasant, B. R. Barthlow; Mt. Pulaski, W. B. Barton; one to be supplied; Lincoln, J. B. Houts; Leroy, C. Arnold; DeWitt, H. C. Hockenstaff; Old Town, C. D. James, Heyworth, to be supplied; Cheney's Grove, C. G. Bradshaw; C. W. C. Maxwell, Agent for Ill. Wes. Union and member of Bloomington Quarterly Conference; I. T. Miller, Chaplain in army and member of Waynesville Quarterly Conference.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.—*W. H. H. Moore, P. E.*

Danville, J. C. Kimber; Danville Circuit, J. S. Barger, one to be supplied; Urbana, W. B. Anderson; Vermillion, J. C. Long; Fairmount, M. M. Davisson; Homer, J. Groves; Georgetown, J. Smith; Indianola, A. McCaskill; Tolono, A. Orr; Camargo, J. T. Orr; Middletown, S. Shinn, one to be supplied; Champaign City, W. H. Webster; Champaign Circuit, to be supplied; Bruslet's Creek, to be supplied; B. Hungerford, Chaplain 25th Illinois Volunteers, member of Urbana quarterly conference.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I cannot omit to bear testimony to the kindness and courtesy of the able and talented Secretary of the Conference, Rev. J. Leaton, Presiding Elder of the Quincy District. Mr. Leaton is a gentleman evidently qualified to fill almost any station in public and private life, and no better test of his devotion to the cause he labors for can be given, than his confining himself to the position of an itinerant Methodist preacher. I have been in many public bodies, but must say I never met a more thoroughly posted Secretary in all the duties of the position than Mr. Leaton. What is better, in a higher sense, he is a thoroughly loyal man, and I learn has endured much persecution in his district on account of his devotion to the Union and the Administration. It has been urged against him by his Copperhead enemies that "he will not cease praying for that old Tyrant, Abe Lincoln." ZETA.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

Report of Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, from the United States.

The International Statistical Congress convened at Berlin on the 8th of September ult. The Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed by the President delegate from the United States to that Convention, attended, and presented a report, of which the following abstract presents all the essential features.

The report opens with an expression of the regret of Mr. Ruggles that the short time intervening between his appointment and the meeting of the Congress, had made it impossible for him to collect so large a portion as could have been desired of the numerous documents and publications illustrating the statistics of the United States. A few paragraphs are then devoted to a statement of the condition of the science of statistics as it exists at present in the United States. Two of the United States, Ohio and Minnesota, had established bureaus of statistics, and the character of the annual reports of their respective commissions, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Wheelock afford reasonable ground of hope that in due time America may at least approach in scientific accuracy and philosophical arrangement the more mature and perfect performances of the statisticians of Europe. Although the Congress of the United States has not yet established a distinct Bureau of statistics, still, under the practice which has been gradually introduced, of connecting with the decennial census inquiries in regard to various branches of industry and production the compend of the census of 1860, submitted with the report, contains a considerable mass of statistical information, illustrating the material, and to some extent the social and moral condition of the nation. The belief is expressed that before long the legislative authorities of the United States may be induced to recognize a competent bureau of statistics as a national necessity and thereby place their country on an equality in this respect with the most intelligent nations of the world. The report dwells at some length on the paramount importance of statistics as "the very eyes of the statesman are obliging him to survey and scan with clear but comprehensive vision the whole structure and economy of the body politic—to adjust in finest harmony all its varied functions, to regulate and invigorate the healthful circulation of every artery and vein from the central, vital trunk to the most remote and delicate articulation. And in this modern world, where steam has abolished space, the statesman must carefully survey the statistics of all the nations that commerce can approach, so that he may adapt the administration of his particular government to the measure of its comparative capacities and powers."

The report then invites the attention of the Congress to some of the most prominent features exhibited by the compend of the census of 1860, and particularly to the exhibit which it makes of the territory and progress in population and material wealth of the United States of America.

FIRST, THE TERRITORY.

The fertility of the immense area of 2,936,166 or 1,879,146,240 acres, which now constitutes the territory of the United States, is shown in its steady absorption by the rapidly increasing population. In May last there remained undisposed of and belonging to the Government of the United States, 961,901,625 acres. The report then alludes to the manner and conditions of grant and sale by the Government to actual settlers and others, and shows by a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, also submitted, that in September, 1862, the quantity surveyed and ready for sale was 135,142,999 acres, and also that recent discoveries of extensive gold fields have created a necessity for the speedy survey and disposition of large additional tracts. "But," it adds that, "the great cardinal fact," with reference to this undisposed land, "is this, that the whole of the vast body of land is freely open to gratuitous occupation without delay or difficulty of any kind.

SECOND POPULATION.

The population of the United States as shown by the census of 1860, was 31,443,080, of whom 26,973,575 were white, and 4,441,765 black of various degrees of color, 3,953,760 blacks being returned as slaves. "Whether any or what proportion of the number are hereafter to be statistically considered as slaves, depends upon contingencies which it would be premature at present to discuss. The statistics representing the decennial increase in population from 1790, when it was 3,929,827, to the present time are also given, as is the rate per cent. of such decennial increase which varies from 33.13 to 35.87. The extent to which this rate of progress is due to immigration as partially shown by the following table,

There arrived in the ten years:

From 1820 to 1830	244,490
From 1830 to 1840	552,000
From 1840 to 1850	1,558,300
From 1850 to 1860	2,707,624
Total	5,062,414

Being a yearly average of 126,560 for the forty years and 270,762 for the last ten years.

The insurrection at first partially checked the current of emigration, but during the present year it is again increasing. In 1861, the arrivals at the port of New York were 65,529; in 1862, 76,306, while in 1863, up to the 20th of August, there had arrived at the same port about 98,000. To this emigration Great Britain and Ireland have contributed 1,425,018; Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, 1,546,976; France, 208,063; other countries, 515,782. Of these immigrants, the number that have returned probably do not exceed a million.

Of the ascertained average of increase of the whole population from 1790 to 1860, nearly 33 1-3 per cent for each decade, the population in 1870 will amount to 41,928,750. But supposing, which is not probable, the present partial check to immigration to continue, it will be 40,719,136. Mr. Kennedy, the experienced Superintendent of the Census, in the compend published in 1862, at page 7, estimates the population of 1870 at 42,318,432, and of 1880 at 56,450,241. A comparison of the progress in population of the United States during the sixty years with the progress of some of the principal European nations during the same time, shows that, while the population of the United States in that time has increased 593 per cent., that of France has increased 37 per cent., and that of England and Wales 121 per cent, while Prussia (during forty-five years) has increased 79 per cent.

THIRD—PROGRESSIVE MATERIAL WEALTH.

The growth in material wealth naturally resulting from this great increase of population, enjoying an ample supply of fertile land, is imperfectly exhibited in the values of the real and personal property assessed for purposes of State taxation by officers appointed by the States. The assessment does not include large amounts of property held by religious and other associations exempted by law from taxation, nor any public property. In actual practice, real property is rarely assessed for more than two thirds of its cash value, while large amounts of personal property escape taxation altogether.

The assessed value of the property actually taxed shows an increase as follows:

In 1791 (estimated)	$750,000,000
In 1850	1,500,000,000
In 1850 (official valuation)	7,135,780,228
In 1860	16,159,616,068
Showing an increase in the last decade alone of	$9,023,835,840
If from the valuations of 1850 and 1860 we omit from the first	$291,000,000
And from the second	1,438,000,000
As the assessed value of slaves, the valuation of 1850 would be reduced to	6,174,780,000
And that of 1860 to	14,221,818,000
Leaving the increase in the decade	$8,046,838,000

This is an increase of property over the valuation of 1850 130 per cent., while the increase of population in the same decade was but 35.97 per cent.

The cause of this discrepancy is found in a fundamental and all important fact which furnishes the key to the past and the future progress of the United States. It is the power they possess by means of canals and railways to practically abolish the distance between the seaboard and the wide-spread and fertile regions of the interior, thereby removing the clog on their agricultural industry, and virtually placing them side by side with the communities on the Atlantic. During the decade ending in 1860, the sum of 413,241,310 was expended within the limits of the interior central group, known as the food exporting States, in constructing 11,212 miles of railway to connect them with the seaboard. The traffic receipts from these roads were:

In 1860	$31,331,631
In 1861	[illegible]
In 1862	44,096,405

The saving to the community thus derived in its transportation, was at least five times its cost, while the increase in exports from that portion of the Union enriched not only the commerce of the United States, but the manufacturing industry of the seaboard.

The report then gives the result of an analysis of the manner in which the increase of the assessed value to property during the last decade has been distributed to the different portions of the country, which shows that of the $8,046,838,000, the New England States received $728,734,344; the Middle States, from New York to Maryland, $1,834,911,579; and the food producing interior, embracing the eight great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, $2,810,000,000.

The report then enters upon a physical description of this group of food producing States, embracing an area of 441,197 square miles, or 282,354,080 acres, nearly all of which is arable and exceedingly fertile—much of it in prairie and ready at once for the plow.

Into this immense natural garden the steady flow of immigration from the older American States and from Europe has added, and increased its population during the last decade from 5,403,595 to 8,957,690, an accession of 3,554,095 inhabitants, gained by the peaceful conquest of nature, fully equal to the population of Silesia, which cost Frederick the Great the seven year's war, and exceeding that of Scotland the subject of struggle for centuries. Under this flow of immigration the quantity of "improved land has increased from 26,680,361 acres in 1850 to 51,826,395 acres in 1860, leaving a residue yet to be improved of 230,308,293 acres.

The effects of this influx of population upon the wealth and products of the States in question, are signally manifested in the census, the increase in the assessed value of their real property being $2,810,000,000, being more than ten times the value of the whole commercial marine of the country, estimating the latter at $50 per ton, and more than double the amount necessary to purchase every commercial vessel in the Christian world.

In the last decade, likewise, the cereal products of these States have increased from 309,950,295 bushels to 558,163,328 bushels, their swine from 8,536,183 to 11,639,253, and the cattle from 4,373,712 to 7,204,810. The herds of cattle who feed on the meadows of the Upper Mississippi are now carried in four days through eighteen degrees of longitude to the slaughter houses on the Atlantic.

About one-fifth of this mass of cereals descends the chain of lakes, on which 1,300 vessels are constantly employed in the season of navigation, and about one seventh finds its way to the ocean through the Erie canal. The vessels called canal boats, now navigating this canal, exceed 5,000 in number, and, if placed in line, would be more than eighty miles in length. The barrels of wheat and flour alone carried to the canal by the Hudson River were, in

1842	1,149,539
1852	3,397,596
1862	[illegible]

When the proposed enlargements of canals in New York and Illinois are completed a barrel of flour can be carried from St. Louis to New York for fifty cents, and a ton from the Iron Mountain of Missouri for five dollars.—One result of these facts is apparent: A general famine is impossible; for America if necessary can feed Europe for centuries to come.

The Report continues with a description of the great metalliferous region of the American farm Union between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean. It has been the principal work and office of the American people to carry the machinery of civilisation westward from the Atlantic to the Missouri, and a locomotive engine may now run from Portland to the Missouri, striking it just below the fortieth parallel of latitude without interruption. In the twenty years preceding 1860, a net-work of railways 31,196 miles in length has been constructed, having the terminus of the most western link on the Missouri river. The total cost was $1,151,560,829, of which $850,900,684 was expended in the decade between 1850 and 1860.

The Government, feeling the vital importance of closely connecting the States of the Atlantic and the Mississippi with the Pacific, has vigorously exerted its power. Nearly fifteen months after the outbreak of the insurrection, Congress incorporated the Pacific Railway Company, and appropriated $96,000,000 in the bonds of the United States, with large grants of land to aid the work, directing it to be commenced at 100th meridian of longitude, with four branches, extending eastward to the Missouri river.

The surveys are now in progress, and the construction of the eastern division from the mouth of the Kansas has actually commenced. By the completion of this division, which can easily be accomplished within the next three years, railroad communication will be established between the populous East and the auriferous regions in the Territory of Colorado, whose annual product of gold is from five to ten millions of dollars. When completed it will open the way for such an exodus of miners as the country has not seen since the first discoveries in California.

Meanwhile, a corresponding movement has commenced on the Pacific, in vigorously prosecuting the construction of the railway eastward from the coast at or near San Francisco, which will cross the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, on the eastern line of California in the 120th parallel of longitude, and there descend into the Territory of Nevada at the rich silver mines of Washoe.

The statistical portion of the report concludes with some statements made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report of the 29th December, 1862, with reference to the great auriferous region of the United States, which lies between the 49th and 30th degrees of north latitude, and between the 102d degree of longitude and the Pacific Ocean, and embraces portions of Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, all of New Mexico, with Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Its breadth is over eleven hundred miles, and its length nearly equal, making an area of more than a million of square miles.

After describing the mountain chains which traverse and intersect these regions, the report (of the Land Commissioner) continues:

"These mountains," he continues, "are literally stocked with minerals; gold and silver being interspersed in profusion over this immense area, and daily brought to light by new discoveries. In addition to the deposits of gold and silver, various sections of the whole region are rich in precious stones, marble, gypsum, salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, iron, copper, lead, mineral and medicinal, thermal and cold springs and streams.

The yield of the precious metals alone of this region will not fall below one hundred millions of dollars the present year, and it will augment with the increase of population for centuries to come. Within ten years the annual product of these mines will reach two hundred millions of dollars in the precious metals and in coal, iron, tin, lead, quicksilver and copper, half that sum. He proposes to subject these minerals to a Government tax of eight per cent., and counts upon a revenue from this source of twenty-five millions per annum, almost immediately, and upon a proportionate increase in the future. He adds that "with an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended in California, applied to the gold fields already known to exist outside of that State, the production of this year, including that of California, would exceed four hundred millions. In a word," says he, "the value of these mines is absolutely incalculable."

In view of the effect which the working of these immense metalliferous regions is destined sooner or later to produce upon the currency of the world, Mr. Ruggles' Report concludes with the suggestion that a commission be instituted by the body now assembled with authority to collect such facts as may be gathered from authentic sources, in respect to the probable future production of gold and silver and to present them for consideration to the International Statistical Congress at the next or some future session.

S. B. RUGGLES.

BERLIN, September 11, 1863.

The Diamond Market.

The *Independent's* last commercial article thus describes the condition of the diamond market in New York:

Our diamond dealers say they have not done a larger or more profitable business than during the past two years, but it is extremely difficult, from the very nature of this most concentrated form of all earthly wealth, to arrive with any degree of certainty at the aggregate value of the importation of diamonds into this country, for they are so easily smuggled, that even the very low duty of five per cent, on unset precious stones does not prevent their surreptitious introduction into the country. A few days since a diamond merchant entered at the custom house a single brilliant which was invoiced in Paris at forty thousand francs—the cost of which after paying the duty of five per cent. would be about fifteen thousand dollars. The duty on diamonds is so small that there is hardly a temptation to smuggle them, yet the greater part of the precious stones imported here doubtless come in free of duty. The custom house books exhibit but a very small number of diamond entries; but the importations of the past two years through the custom house show a considerable increase over any previous year. The total amount of gems and precious stones not set, entered at our custom house in 1861, was but $46,513, while for the first quarter of the present year it has been $97,280, and in 1862 it was $188,831. So that in the second year of the war the importation of diamonds increased fourfold on the previous years, and the third year bids fair to double on that. We doubt if there have been any diamonds or unset gems imported into the Confederate States since the rebellion commenced.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL. Arlington, Kelly, Leon & Donniker's Minstrels. Monday Evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street. Farewell Benefit. Friday Evening, Oct. 16th. Entirely New Spectral Effects of THE GHOST! THE GHOST! Six Spectral Tableaux. Aurora Floyd's Secret. Saturday Afternoon Matinee.

DEARBORN STREET VARIETIES. 115 and 117 Dearborn Street. C. M. Chadwick, Geo. F. McDonald. GHOST! GHOST! To-night. Wonderful and Startling Spectral Illusion. THE MANIAC'S OATH; or, The Ghost of Lichfield.

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. John O. Meglen, General Manager. John M. Weston, Manager of Amusements. Museum open Day and Evening.

THREE DAYS TROTTING at Brighton Track, CHICAGO. The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863.

THAYER & NOYES' UNITED STATES CIRCUS or HIPPOZODONOMADON! On Monday Evening, October 19. CHAS. W. NOYES.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY. Thorough and Systematic Instruction in Dancing. J. Edwin Martine.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 314 Wabash Avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HUGH ALEXANDER, Auctioneer, 109 Dearborn Street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON. Great Sale of choice European OIL PAINTINGS, In Rich Gold Gilt Frames, AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44 & 46 Dearborn Street. Large Sale of New and Second-Hand Household Furniture, at Auction. Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture.

GILBERT & SAMPSON. FOUR HORSES, at Auction. Four Saddle and Buggy Horses.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales of BOOTS & SHOES, by Gore, Willson & Co., 54 Lake Street. Every Tuesday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Lower Prices. Gore, Willson & Co., 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

AUCTION.—S. Nickerson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] AND PURPLE HAIR. Batchelor's Excelsior Dye.

IDLEWILD.—Mrs. Willis proposes to receive into her home twelve little girls.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

WATER CURE AND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY, 23½ State Street. Townsend.

PILES! PILES!! Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills.

DRS. HUNTER AND VON [illegible].

MEDICAL CARD. Mary H. Thompson, M.D.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

EXPRESS LINES.

1863. Western Transportation Company and Western Express. New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads. J. W. TUTTLE, Western Agent, No. 3 State street, Chicago.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GRIFFIN BROS., Commission Merchants, No. 5 Pomeroy's Building.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General Commission Merchants.

GILBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants.

DENISTON & CO., Commission Merchants, Liverpool.

DANIEL AKIN & CO., Commission Merchants.

LAND AGENTS.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COBURN & MARRS, American and Foreign Patent Lawyers and Solicitors.

TOBACCO DEALERS. CASEY & CO., Wholesale Tobacco Dealers.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice. "BANK OF AMERICA." R. W. Williams, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 Wall St., New York, will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. VERMILYE & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LaSalle Street. Capital, $250,000. E. Aiken, President. Edw. E. Braisted, Cashier.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO., 52 Lake Street, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLES, Carriage Trimmings, Horse Collars, Whips, Lashes, Sleigh Bells, Horse-Blankets, Bridle, Harness and Skirting LEATHER.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 45 and 47 Lake Street, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes, and Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c. 44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Oct. 7th, 1863. Geo. D. Ramsay, Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1863.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, 1863. Sealed Proposals.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY.—ss. Superior Court of Chicago. Thomas B. Carter, Clerk.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER, used on any kerosene lamp, Without Obscuring the Light. Patent Lighter. Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark St. Geo. C. Pope.

2500 HORSES WANTED. Quartermaster's Department, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, 1863. One Hundred and Thirty Dollars ($130) per head will be paid for all CAVALRY HORSES delivered within the next twenty (20) days at the Government Stables in this City. AND FREE FROM ALL DEFECTS. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., 44 South Monroe Street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Chicago. Geo. W. Newcomb.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE OF 107,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS AT AUCTION. The Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company will sell at auction, at their office in Dubuque, Iowa, on Thursday, the 12th of November next. James M. McKinlay, Secretary.

OPENING SALES OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. LOWEST IN THE MARKET. Wm. Bartlett, 133 Randolph st., Sherman House.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FINE CLOTHING, Officer's Uniforms, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises. 136 LAKE STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.—"Twisted Loop Stitch" Willcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine. L. Cornell & Co's, 133 Lake Street.

TO FARMERS, PRODUCE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS. EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street, London, and 9 Chapel street, Liverpool.

A GENERAL INVITATION. Parian Images, Busts, &c., GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 33 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The proprietors of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia. Kanaga, Fowler & Co.

SALT, SALT, SALT, at the Agency of the Salt Company of Onondaga. Office 182½ South Water-st., Chicago. E. Haskin, Agent.

KID GLOVES CLEANED IN a superior manner. 108 South Clark Street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Taylor & Co., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Partnership.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York. $9,225,119.79.

TO DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF GRAIN. Buffalo, October 10, 1863.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths and Mattings. S. Nickerson.

JOHN BORDEN, LAW OFFICE.

LADIES SKIRT LIFTER.—Will cause the dress to raise or fall in a moment. Mrs. H. R. Campbell.

NOTICE.—Edgar County Bank. The notes of the EDGAR COUNTY BANK.

MEDICAL.

★ ★ ★ DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, the Great External Remedy, for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is certain remedy for Neuralgia. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. Richardson & Co., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by Lord & Smith, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Roback's Bitters. Dr. C. W. Roback, Prop., Cincinnati. C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 24 & 26 Market-st., Lind's Block.

107 LAKE STREET, 107 CHICAGO, ILL. BAILEY'S PATENT

SPRING ROLL Family Clothes Wringer. BENCH MACHINE. REPUTATION ESTABLISHED. N.B.—Over 600 in use in this city. Number sold in this State .... 1207. A No. 1 Machine .... $16.00. No. 2 Machine .... 15.00. JAMES R. RICE. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer for this State. Post Office Box 3417.

BOSTWICK'S CARRUGATED FIRE BACKS. The Greatest Improvement of the Age. This Improvement will save Coal! It will warm a Room, or Rooms, uniformly! Will Ventilate a Room with Pure Air! Will increase the Draft of Chimneys! Will burn Coal and Coke together, and give out more heat than Coal! Will be set in all Fire-places where Grates are used, on Reasonable Terms. A. Elmers & Sons, Proprietors, 41 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

J. H. REED & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 146 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

JOHN GRAY, Dealer in WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 Fulton and 208 Front-st., New York.

STOCK FARMS. FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS. A splendid Stock Farm of 1500 acres, one of 500 acres, and one of 280 acres. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, of all sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake St., Chicago.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, AND All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, PALLID COUNTENANCE. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK. From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions, MALE OR FEMALE, it will give you A GOOD APPETITE, will give you STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, will give you Brisk and Energetic Feelings, and will enable you to SLEEP WELL. A trial will convince the most SKEPTICAL. HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood. And Beautifying the Complexion. NOT A FEW. See Medical Properties of Buchu, FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES. PRICES: Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00. Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00. HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS. HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-St., and all Druggists. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1863. FALL TRADE. 1863. RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. As Low as can be Bought. RAWSON & BARTLETT.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &C.

HATS, CAPS, FUR GOODS, AND BUFFALO ROBES, AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 Lake Street, Chicago. E. P. L. BROOM, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. 50 Lake Street, Chicago.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 35 Lake Street, Chicago, Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c. Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs. Weber, Williams & Fitch.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINES.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 235 Miles Double Track. Three Daily Trains from PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA. Seven Daily Trains from PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. FREIGHTS. LIVE STOCK.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. Mahony's CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS. Canswell filled and Warranted Every Time.

CEMENT.

Great Discovery! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known. BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers. JEWELERS. It is especially adapted to Leather. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT. REMEMBER. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. Sold by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.

BILL HEADS neatly printed on

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

THE CITY.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.—Capt. Potter, A. Q. M., has received orders to dispatch all the horses he has on hand here, to St. Louis, at once.

BOUND OVER.—The wife of Pashal Ange', a Frenchman, who lives in the South part of the city, was before Justice Brown, on Wednesday telling a painful story of the abuses and indignities she had suffered from her husband. He was bound over in $400 to keep the peace.

U. L. A. NORTH DIVISION.—The members of Council No. 1, North Division, are especially requested to attend the meeting this evening. The chairman of the executive committee and the Secretary of the Grand Council of the State will be present, and matters of importance and of interest will be considered.

"THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING."—We received a call yesterday from Theodore Jacobs, (the old original) agent of the Campbell Minstrels, now on a tour to the West. The Campbells perform at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening next, and also on several successive nights of next week. The Buffalo papers speak in terms of highest praise of the performances of this troupe in that city.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—There will be a meeting of the Union men of this Ward held at Fred Frillman's, corner of Division and Wells street, on to-morrow, (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock. Good speakers will be on hand, and it is to be hoped that the Union men of the Ward will turn out enmasse, as the enemy is already secretly at work. Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.—The entertainment Hall of the Museum is nightly filled to see the "Doom of Destiny," a piece in which the wonderful Ghost figures most conspicuously. It is startling, effective and unearthly. Mr. Nellen has appeared in a dramatic role with increased success, for several nights. The Stereopticon of Mr. Ross has not abated in its beauty or attraction. The illustrations of classical works of art, statuary, &c., draw forth the warmest praise from all.

ANOTHER NEW MARBLE BLOCK.—That old land-mark, the Dearborn House, on the corner of Lake street and Michigan Avenue is about to be removed, to make room for a fine marble-front business block, four stories and basement, with modern French roof. The buildings are to be erected by C. H. McCormick and a Mr. Powell of the East, each owning three of the store rooms. C. M. Henderson & Co. are to occupy three of the stores, and Weber, Williams & Fitch the other three.

ANOTHER LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—The Adrian Expositor says that on Thursday last, a locomotive on the Michigan Southern Railroad exploded her boiler, while the train was in motion, between Chicago and Laporte. The fireman was instantly killed, and the engineer was so badly scalded that he will probably die. The explosion took place in the fire box, thus blowing the steam and fire into the "cab." It is said the fireman was blown entirely clear of the locomotive several feet into the air. No other persons on the train were injured.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR OLD REGIMENTS.—The attention of the patriotic men of Illinois is invited to an advertisement in this day's paper, calling for recruits for old regiments. Veteran soldiers will receive $402 bounty and premium; and all other recruits $302 bounty and premium. This offer is open to all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty five. This is a better opportunity than will probably be offered again for those who are anxious to enlist in defence of their country—and far better than being drafted. For full particulars see advertisement.

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTORY.—We are always glad to note the establishment of any kind of a manufactory in Chicago, believing that we have advantages here, looking towards more profitable results in that direction than other city. We refer will pleasure to the announcement in another column, that W. H. Whitmarsh will open a Leather Belting Manufactory at 194 Lake street, on the 1st proximo. Few have any idea of the immense amount of belting used by the elevators and mills of this city and the Northwest. We trust those in want of leather belting will remember to "Encourage Home Manufactures."

CAME TO GRIEF.—Stewart Harvey, a humble disciple of the great Copperhead of Ohio, came to grief yesterday, as his master had done but two days previously, and for a similar reason, viz. want of loyalty to the Government. Harvey's particular mode of making provert of his disloyalty, was, by neglecting to take out and pay for his license as a soldiers' claim agent, a business he particularly affected. Before Commissioner Hoyne, when called upon for his defence, after the prosecution had closed, he raised the point that "the whole thing was small business." But the business rapidly magnified in his eyes when he was required to find security in a thousand dollars for his appearance to answer to the charge. The last that we knew of him he was in great distress of mind looking for bondsmen.

PERSONAL.—Judge Trumbull, United States Senator, and his brother, George Trumbull, Esq., have associated themselves in the practice and business of the law, in this city, and are now thoroughly prepared for its prosecution. Judge Trumbull is too well known throughout Illinois to need any endorsement from us. His brother is a courteous, affable gentleman, and a thorough, painstaking, and able lawyer. We are always glad to welcome accessions to the Chicago bar, more especially when the new comers bring to it a degree of experience and brilliant success which will at once add to its strength and honor. The bar is fortunate in adding to its numbers the names of Lyman and George Trumbull, and litigants, in having an opportunity of employing counsel of distinguished merit and ability. Their office is on Washington street adjoining the Methodist Church Block.

THE COMING LECTURE SEASON.—Great efforts are being made by the Young Men's Association to obtain for our city a lecture season of unusual excellence. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the distinguished orator and statesman of New York, will lecture on the 24th of November. He is preparing a new address for the occasion, the topics of which he describes as "The Government and the Citizen; their relative duties and responsibilities under the Constitution. The Rebellion; its origin, its offices, and its fruits. The Union as it was, and is, and will be."

These topics are at present of paramount interest to the American people, and the distinguished orator could have selected no better subject for his lecture. He says he intends to illustrate it by examples drawn from history, and legitimate speculations upon the future which awaits us as a people.

Among others, it is confidently expected that Prof. Louis Agassiz, the eminent naturalist will deliver two lectures before the Association.

THE ART GALLERY FOR THE NORTHWESTERN FAIR.—We are gratified to learn that the committee of ladies having in charge the Fine Art exhibition to be held during the Northwestern Fair, have secured the spacious apartment over the room occupied by the Sanitary Commission and will proceed to put them in order for the reception of works of art without delay. The entire arrangement of the gallery has been confided to Mr. Volk of this city, who will spare no effort to make this the most complete collection of paintings and sculptures ever exhibited this side of the Atlantic cities.

Many choice works of art have been donated for sale, many others will be lent by distinguished artists, and we are sure that the liberality of amateurs throughout the Northwest will make this feature of the great festival alone worth a pilgrimage to Chicago. The fortunate few who are happy enough to possess chef d'oeuvres of art, will do a noble service, not only to the soldiers and Sanitary Commission, but to the many to whom this occasion will be the one opportunity of a life time to enjoy and study the masterpieces of genius. We are glad that while catering for every taste, providing tables fit for epicurean feasts, objects of use, adornment and luxury to satisfy the most varied demands, places of amusement and recreation, the ladies have not forgotten to secure a temple for the spirits of beauty and silence, where the cultivated eye and heart may forget for one happy hour all the conflicts of the outer world, and pay their tribute of admiration to genius, "which re-creates and makes all things new."

We are authorised by the ladies of the committee to ask our own citizens who possess paintings and sculptures of value to notify Mr. Volk of their willingness to allow the exhibition of these for the benefit of the Commission, who will be prepared to make arrangements for their safe transmission and return.

PERSONAL.—Capt. John J. Spalding, of the 89th Ill., is now at his residence on Third avenue on sick leave, having been out of health for some weeks past. He was only able to accompany the advance of his regiment in an ambulance, and unable to bear any share in its experiences below Chattanooga, has returned home to recruit his health. Capt. Spalding is of the firm of Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding, a well known Printing House of this city, and went to the war from the settled purpose of the firm to be represented in their country's service, the junior member attending in person to that part of the company's business. With Capt. Spalding, in this city is also Capt. Sheridan, of the same regiment, wounded at Chickamauga. Both officers look forward to rejoin their command in a few weeks.

Messrs. J. B. Rice and P. A. Hall, of this city, returned a few days since from their visit to Chattanooga, whither they went to recover if possible, the bodies of the lamented son of the former, and of Lieut. Col. Hall, son of A. T. Hall, Esq., of this city, both killed in the battle of Chickamauga. We learn that though defeated in the immediate purpose of their visit, they had the melancholy satisfaction of gaining full details of the fate of these lamented young officers, and such definite description of the localities of their interment, as will ensure the recovery of the bodies when the present restrictions of rebel occupation are removed. Col. Hall survived his injury about two hours, dying on the field near where the wound was received. Young Rice's wound was even more speedy in its effects, his gallant shoulder being torn away by a shell.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Next Meeting—Proposed Enlarged Accommodations—What is Needed—Endowments, &c.

The regular meeting of the Historical Society will be held at their rooms on Tuesday afternoon next. As the subject of removing the Society's collections, and the provision of enlarged accommodations, may be brought up, it is earnestly hoped that each and every member will feel it incumbent upon him to be present.

Concerning the enlarged accommodations, we have a few words to say to the Society and the public. It is proposed to erect for the Society's use, a fire-proof building of sufficient capacity for its present collections and their extension for years to come. In making this provision, the Society have no right to content themselves with a small building, which shall seem to be fully ample to contain all that they have already collected. They are the guardians for the public, and for posterity, of the priceless materials now in their possession; and the public have a right to say that these materials shall have a fitting receptacle, which shall be secure from the inroad of that most destructive agent, fire. Standing upon their shelves, and in their cabinets, are precious heirlooms, mementoes of the men whose lives belonged to their country, and of scenes and incidents familiar in American mouths as household words. Hundreds of rare and precious old books, handed down from father to son for a score of generations, have been deposited here, that they might be preserved for the use of those who are to follow us. Gathered there are the records and memorials of our progress in all the elements of material wealth, in science, art, literature, &c., &c., which could only be procured to form a part of a public library, for the use of all the people. Therfore the public have claims for the safe keeping of the collections, which the Society have no right to disregard. They cannot, in justice to that public, to themselves, and especially to their Librarian—by whose untiring energy and industry, aided by a generous sympathy and co operation on the part of the public, these collections have been amassed—to erect a paltry, cheap, contracted building to serve as the storehouse of their already large library.

We take the liberty of giving our idea of what this building should be. First, its location should be at some point sufficiently remote from our main business haunts to avoid the turmoil, dust and noise incident thereto, which necessarily hinder that quiet study and contemplation for which such a building would be occupied; and it should be so near as to be easy of access to any and all who might have an hour or two to spare, when the entire day could not be given to study and research. Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Monroe streets, would furnish an admirable location of this sort. So, also, would Michigan Avenue, could we be certain that at some future day this magnificent thoroughfare will not, for the accommodation of the immense commerce which forms the life of Chicago, be transformed into a mart of busy trade. The location secured, this building should be at least three stories high, of our beautiful Joliet stone, and erected in the most substantial manner, guarding in every possible way against any risk from fire, and fronting on three streets, filling one-half of an entire square—and within the life of the present generation this would probably be found to be no more than sufficient for the proper reception and care of the collections. The first floor should be occupied for a reception room, a working room, a reading room, and, with a portion of the second floor, library rooms. The second floor should comprise a commodious hall for the meetings of the Society and the delivery of such lectures and addresses as are appropriate to its professed objects. The third floor should be devoted to a fine art gallery, where, amid paintings, statuary, engravings, &c., the student might gain knowledge, and our people generally gain a better and truer inspiration from the contemplation of these works of art.

If, however, the liberality of our citizens should not be commensurate with so extensive an enterprise, it has been suggested that the Society should erect an edifice covering a smaller area, but four stories in height, the lower one of which might be rented for bookstores or some similar business. This plan would at least have the advantage of providing an income sufficient for keeping up necessary repairs, &c. about the building, which in the future might be enlarged, as has been the Astor Library building in New York, since its opening.

The immediate and urgent necessity of a building for the Society's use, no one who visits their present rooms will deny. So rapidly has their library accumulated, that books are literally corded up on the floor; and scores of valuable works, that are almost daily required for consultation, are so buried as to be useless. As a gentleman remarked to us, the other day, "It is small pleasure to take a friend to visit the library, only to show them a huge mass of books piled up like so much cord-wood!" The number of visitors to the rooms—inconveniently as they are located—is between one and two thousand annually, comprising people of all classes, from all parts of the country, and, indeed, from all parts of the civilized world. The collections are constantly exposed to more or less risk from fire, which might in a single hour inflict an utterly irreparable calamity upon the public, as has frequently been done in other cities, instances of which are familiar to all our readers.

But it will not be enough, simply to provide an eligible fire proof building for the safe-keeping of the collections. The Society should be liberally endowed, so that its usefulness may be properly extended. It should receive a permanent fund, the income from which would be sufficient to employ a corps of competent assistants in the care and management of the library, and to keep up with the issues of the press in the representative literature of the age. Perhaps one of the most successful plans for the accomplishment of this object is the endowment of special collections—of which there is with us, thus far, but one instance.

There is ample wealth and, we believe, liberality, in Chicago, for the accomplishment of the objects we have named above; and this is the golden moment to attempt them. The Society has for years labored without fee or reward, and at a heavy expense to its individual members, to provide this magnificent library for the free use of our citizens. Joshua Bates in his life-time gave One Hundred Thousand Dollars to establish and endow the Public Library of Boston. How many are there in Chicago to imitate his munificence? The citizens of Madison, we are informed, are erecting a handsome fire-proof building for the Wisconsin State Historical Society, on a $5,000 lot donated for that purpose. Shall we be outdone by them?

A Copperhead Fish Inspector on the Stump in Wisconsin.

A correspondent in Ahnapee, Kewaunee county, Wis., writes to the Times that the Democracy had a meeting at that place on the 5th, and that "Capt J. W. Connett of Chicago was present and made a telling speech of an hour—was frequently cheered, and a vote of thanks tendered him for his excellent speech." He furthermore says: "Capt. Connett addresses the Democracy of Kewanee on Thursday evening, Oct. 8, and likewise at Two Rivers on Saturday evening, Oct. 10. The Captain is doing good service for our cause in this State."

A gentleman, writing from the same place, adds the following sentence to a business letter: "We had Capt. Connett, the Fish Inspector, down here professedly looking after the fishermen's interests. He wants to get all the fishermen to ship their fish to him—says he has got the office, and would like to have the full benefit of it. He don't like going down to your dock in Chicago to inspect fish; and says you will have all the benefit of the Salt when he goes down there. He is a very glib talker, but can't fool old fishermen, you'll see. We have netted too many slippery fish to now have the game played upon us by a newly-fledged fish-inspector. Captain Connett cannot come it. But with all his professed tender sympathies for the fishermen, his real business around here seems to be that of making Copperhead stump speeches, along the shore wherever he goes. He came very near being hooted out of town, and the ladies of the town were going to give him a shower of rotten-eggs; but having ascertained in some way that he would receive 'reward of merit' if he prolonged his stay, he left bright and early Tuesday morning."

The above items of information form an important page in the history of this fish-inspector, and indicate the performance of duties (?) not announced in the printed regulations and requirements. Probably it was a part of the contract under which he received his appointment, that he was to make Copperhead speeches, and serve as travelling agent and correspondent for the Copperhead organ, whenever called upon. He will find the people of Wisconsin more willing to deal him their ancient eggs than their fresh fish.

SPASMODIC ENERGY.—Within the past few weeks the city administration has exhibited an instance of zeal in behalf of virtue, morality and the fourth commandment, that ought not to go entirely without record. As a general thing, everybody knows that the two thousand whisky and lager-beer saloons, whose activity imparts to the moral atmosphere of the city the agitation which keeps it sweet, are left to themselves on the Sabbath, without let or interference from anybody.

Whether the transformation of the two thousand liquor sellers into two thousand (and nobody knows how many more) voters, that occurs once or twice every year, has anything to do with the matter or not, yet the fact itself is beyond question. So all through the long Sundays of summer in the lowest dens of the city, "slow-decay," "forty-rod" and "sudden death" go round, while thieves, pimps and prostitutes stimulated by these delightful compounds into ecstacies of fiendish enjoyment, hold sweet and undisturbed communion. During all these long, hot Sabbaths no veil of decency hides the mysteries of these gates of death from the public eye, for to compel closed doors with the thermometer at 90 deg. above zero, would irritate too much the voters' sensibilities. On the other hand, from October to May the saloon keeper will close his own doors without interference or compulsion from the city authorities. But the shrewdness of the city government has discovered that the year is not composed entirely of summer and winter. There is between these gulfs a narrow neck on which municipal authority may find standing room, for one foot at least. There are, fortunately, Sabbaths cool but not cold, when the magistrate may require a liquor seller to keep his door shut without sowing the wrath that is harvested in defeat at the next election.

So for the last three or four Sabbaths any man inclined to reflection, who knew the facts, might have soliloquized, "On those closed doors is written in characters visible to so common eye, the wisdom and vigor of Chicago municipal authority, without its permission, no front door hinges in all the two thousand saloons, squeaks to-day. Or if it does, the offending proprietor will find his sale take to-morrow morning, in a fine of one dollars and costs—to be suspended until a repetition of the offence."

Raymond Block Stores—Old Faces in New Places.

Prominent among the numerous fine business blocks erected in the city this season, stands the "Raymond Block," on the northwest corner of State and Madison streets, built by B. W. Raymond and J. Young Scammon. This block is beautiful, substantial and complete in its interior arrangements. In size it is 111 feet on State street, by 166 on Madison, of pressed brick, with handsomely cut stone trimmings, five stories and basements. The lower stories are divided into five commodious store rooms, the upper four stories arranged for and to be occupied as a boarding house.

EDWARD WAMSLEY

Has removed from his old stand, No. 87 Lake street, and now occupies the new store in the corner of this block, where he has opened up an extensive stock of straw and silk millinery goods, pattern bonnets, ribbons, flowers and feathers, cloaks of the latest styles, &c. He has just added the latest and most fashionable leather flowers, also the coral, floral, velvet and other trimmings and bonnet fixings which the ladies so much admire. Mr. W. keeps up with the times, in the way of all kinds of millinery goods, and is prepared to fill all orders, at wholesale or retail. His numerous old customers and friends will find him glad to see them at the new store.

DUNTON BROTHERS

Have opened an entire new stock of custom-made boots and shoes, at No. 128, next door to the corner. Their stock is intended to include everything required to make up a complete stock of first class goods. Having been in the business for upwards of twenty years, what the Dunton "boys" don't know about the boot and shoe business is hardly worth learning. They are thoroughly posted as to the wants of the city trade, and have determined to give satisfaction to all their customers; hence have had all the stock made expressly for their own trade. Those who were wont to patronize the "New England Store" on Lake street, and all who want good articles at a fair price, will call upon Dunton Brothers.

ECKARDT & CO.

Who have been in the confectionery business on State street during the past five years, and are known by all Southsiders as catering to their wants, in supplying them with the sweetest and rarest articles of confectionery, have located in one of the new stores—126 State street, where their facilities for manufacturing confectionery, their reception rooms for customers, and the extent and the variety of stock, are probably unsurpassed by those of any similar establishment in the city. Mr. Eckardt needs no introduction or recommendation at our hands. All that the people need to know, is that Eckardt has re-opened in the confectionery business, in first class style, at 126 State street.

MRS. J. POOL,

Well known to the citizens of Chicago as formerly at the head of an extensive millinery establishment, has resumed business at 122 State street, in "Raymond Block," where she will keep on hand a most complete assortment of ladies' dress trimmings, worsted goods, gloves, hosiery, &c. She will be pleased to wait upon her old customers, and will strive to deserve a host of new ones. She will have at all times the choicest of goods, and the latest styles, and solicits an examination of her stock in her spacious new store.

All of the above stores are rather more centrally—or rather, more conveniently located for persons who wish to take the cars on either the State, Madison or Randolph street cars, than any other stores in the city.

The Ghost at McVicker's Theatre.

The extraordinary stage contrivance which has created such a sensation for several months past in Eastern and European cities, has been thrice presented at McVicker's Theatre, with a completeness which astonishes those professing a knowledge of the secret. Ghosts are things of such fearful aspect that few people have, even in rare, fictitious instances, been found with hardihood enough to face them. Spectral monsters creeping out of dark woods, or dancing about in grave yards in the pale moon-light, they have regarded intuitively with awe and horror, and as appalling even to the thought, as Pascara's vision of vengeance, or the Hyrcan tiger, rugged Russian bear, and other animals of the menagerie, that were vainly summoned by Macbeth, would be to the eye. But a "ghost," that they know won't hurt, and one that is only a stage make-believe, appeals only to curiosity. It enables them to see how real ghosts look without subjecting them to the terrors of a real ghost's presence; and, thinking this way, they of course largely patronize the simulated ghost. Three very full houses of people have seen it, therefore, and did Miss Provost's engagement allow of it, a dozen houses more, would do the same thing, but we are authorized to announce that its production is positively limited to the present week. The play in which it is introduced is a new dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel of Aurora Floyd. In sensational and thrilling incidents and effects, this play is very strong and compact, and the last two acts bring into view the great ghost phenomenon in a manner which intensifies the interest of its display in the highest degree. The plot conforms with much exactness to the ghost business, and the paraphernalia for producing it works to a charm, pronounced the best in the country. English play-wrights of late years have copied or "appropriated" dramatic materials almost entirely from the French, but in the instance of Miss Braddon's great novel, the French have drawn upon their neighbors across the channel. They adapted Aurora Floyd to the French stage, and it had a long run in Paris. This is proof that it contains much dramatic strength and abundant resources.

Several English adaptations followed. The present is an American one—the play-wright being a citizen of St. Louis.

The cast includes Miss Mary Provost as the heroine—and a most able one she proves—and Mr Ryer, an excellent actor, as Stephen Hargrave; Mr. McVicker as Daniel Pickwitt, a dog-fancier, Mr. Myers, as the big hearted, whole-souled Yorkshire Lord of the Manor, with the whole strength of the company. In such hands it might well be expected that the performance of Aurora Floyd would exhaust its manifold resources for interesting an audience.

Miss Provost's engagement, we regret to say, terminates with this week. She has kindly consented to appear at the Matinee to-morrow.

☞ Miss Provost takes her farewell benefit to-night, when, we have no doubt, her patrons will assemble in such force as to render admittance to the theatre almost impossible. She will appear as Aurora Floyd for the fifth time, and new spectral effects will be produced by the Ghost apparatus, that, it is said, will be most astonishing.

THE LADIES FAIR DINNERS.—The Business men of Chicago will doubtless exhibit their cultivated tastes, at dinner table better than in any other department of the forthcoming fortnight (and we trust fortunate) Fair. Hundreds of our business men who now "browse around" among the restaurants and eating houses, will dine at Bryan Hall during those two weeks. Below will be found a list of the ladies appointed (at the meeting yesterday afternoon) to wait upon the tables assigned them, during the Fair. If any gentleman has a lady friend in the company he can make a note of it and dine at her table. It will be seen there are to be fourteen tables, presided over as follows:

1ST TABLE—Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Paulson, Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Mrs. S. H. Smith, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Trumbull.

2d—Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. DeWolf, Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs Job Carpenter, Mrs. Smedley.

3d—Mrs. Van Higgins, Mrs. Mather, Mr. Dr. Andrews, Mrs. C. C. Peck, Mrs. Reynold, Mrs. Asher Carter.

4th—Mrs. Haines, Mrs. C. B. Sawyer, Mrs H. B. Lewis, Mrs. Webster, Mrs Swan, Mrs. Bailey.

5th—Mrs. Downs, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Saxton, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Dr Hamill, Mrs. Farrington.

6th—Mrs. Tappan, Mrs. Lind Huntington, Mrs. Eben Higgins, Mrs Snider, Mrs. Boggs, Mrs. Willard.

7th—Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs Colby, Mrs. James Hamilton, Mrs. Prof. Hemmenway, Mrs. Dr. Edey.

8th—Mrs. Judge Bradwell, Mrs. C. C. P. Holden, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. Hinsdale, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Jones.

9th—Mrs. Ludington, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. T. Maple, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Shackford, Mrs. Woodworth.

10th—Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Scranton, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Follansbe, Mrs. Keith.

11th—Mrs. L. S. Cowdery, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Morey, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Goetchea, Mrs. Morris one week for the good Templars and the Germans for the second week.

12th—Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. F. L. Underwood, Miss Bliss.

13th—Mrs Butler, Mrs. Dr. Bird, Mrs. Judge Bell, Mrs. C. B. Cushing, Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Wm. Clark.

14th—Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Busch, Mrs. Col. Mulligan, Mrs. G. P. R. Healy, Mrs McDonald, Mrs. Macarthy.

LARCENY.—At the Police Court, Ellen Murphy, who "lifted" a heavy piece of dry goods from the establishment of Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, was bound over to answer to the charge in the sum of $500.

Two little French girls, named Lucy and Uly Gehet, the former of whom was sixteen years old, while the latter, though she looked no more than fourteen, insisted upon it that she was twenty-one, were brought up for examination. They were charged with stealing nearly five hundred pounds of brass foundry work, which they had disposed of at a junk shop on the North Side. They were held in $300 bail each.

THE GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The exhibition by the gymnasts last evening was well attended, and the boys acquitted themselves with great credit. We have seldom seen a better exhibition of the kind anywhere. Mr. King Olmsted, in his "heavy lift," brought up two thousand five hundred and twenty-five pounds! We would suggest that the members make arrangements for giving exhibitions to the public weekly, this winter. They would be liberally patronized, and they would thus keep before the public an institution of which no man can become an active member without deriving great benefit.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs Root & Cady, Music Publishers, 95 Clark street, have laid upon our table the following new music:

"Sleeping for the Flag," a companion piece to "Brave Boys are They"—dedicated to the girls at Home—words and music by Henry C. Work.

"Love, Sweet Love, is Everywhere," a ballad composed and arranged by J. M Hubbard.

"Angel Mary," duett and chorus—words by A. J. Curtis; music by J. M. Hubbard.

"The Old Brown Cot," song and chorus, as sung by the Baker Family—words by E. A. Darby; music by T. H. Farmer.

"Tarantelle," by A. Loeschorn.

Root & Cady have built up an immense business in musical merchandise, but is their trade confined to the Northwest, but liberal orders are received daily from Eastern houses. The sales of their "Silver Lute," (the children's popular song book,) exceed 1,000 copies per day, and they have been unable to get the books printed and bound to fill orders as received. Of the "Bugle Call," a collection of patriotic songs, quartettes, &c.,—a new edition of 10,000 has just been issued, which will enable the publishers to fill orders—now two weeks behind.

It is interesting to glance at their order book for any single day, to note the hundreds of orders for the Silver Lute from Sabbath and Day Schools; and for the Bugle Call from the soldiers in the army, from glee clubs, Leagues Associations, &c., and there is apparently no limit to the demand for sheet music, from every quarter. We are gratified to note the almost unparalleled success of this music publishing house, and would suggest to our readers in the country, that Root & Cady send music to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the catalogue price.

Philharmonic Society—Annual Meeting.

The adjourned annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, pursuant to public notice, at the office of J. V. Lemoine, Esq. The report of the Directors for the second and third seasons was read and accepted, of which we give a brief summary:

SECOND SEASON—1861-2.

Receipts—292 season tickets, $1,455.50; extra tickets, $210.50; benefit, $296. Total—1,972. Expenses of the six concerts, $1,935.15; balance in treasury, $36.85.

THIRD SEASON—1862-3.

Receipts—balance from second season, $36.85; season tickets—442 at $5 each, $2,210; 8 do. at $3 each, $24—$2,234; extra tickets, $178.

First series of matinees—receipts, $310.25; expenses, $283.75—$26.50.

Second series of matinees—receipts—tickets, $293.25; subscription, $75—368.25; expenses, $304.55; expenses of the five concerts, $3,190.45; music, $114.65; bass clarinet, $95.08—$3,399.18; balance in treasury, $41.47.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year—H. L. Tinkham, President; J. V. Lemoine, Vice-President; Otto H. Matz, Secretary; C. R. Larrabee, Treasurer; Hans Balatka, Musical Director; J. Dyrenfuth, Librarian; Emil Jaeger, W. H. Crosby and John G. Shortall, Executive Committee.

By the report of the Librarian, it appears that the Society owns 18 symphonies, 18 symphonical arrangements, 35 overtures, 18 pieces of dance music, 25 arias with full accompaniments, 10 concert pieces with full accompaniments, 7 opera scores; 103 numbers, valued at $492. In this are included all the compositions of Mr. Balatka, which have been performed at the concerts of the Society, and the value put upon them in the above appraisement is simply the expense of copying, which, of course, is but a very small part of their value.

The Society also owns one pair of kettle drums, $35; one bass clarinet, $95.

On motion of Mr. Shortall, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Shortall, Jaeger and Lemoine, to see what alterations may be made in the Constitution to provide for the admission of new members, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held two weeks from to-night.

After passing a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Mrs. Josephine Griffing, a lady who has won considerable notoriety in the East as an able and argumentative anti-slavery lecturer, and who comes among us highly recommended and fully endorsed by some of the best men in the country, has delivered several lectures in the city to large and delighted audiences. The Randolph street snuff-machine grinds out the following in regard to her lecture at Bryan Hall, before a large and highly respectable audience:

"Mrs. Josephine Griffing, (? Griffin) representing a society called the New York Women's National Union League, gave an abolition tirade at Bryan Hall, last evening. There were some twenty other ladies of the same persuasion as the lecturer on the platform—thorough viragos, a little browned by time, and considerably advanced in the sere and yellow leaf, and who, having lost their attractions—if they ever had any—for the white men, are courting their brother negro's smiles and patronage, and tickling him with the pretext that they are going to take his uncle out of bondage down South, and make the whole darkey family into Senators and legislators."

RECORDER'S COURT—Thursday, Oct. 15.—Criminal Law—People vs. George Dunn. Continued on motion of defendant.

People vs. John Feeny—larceny. Plea—guilty.

People vs. John Lanigan—larceny. Plea—guilty. Thirty days in county jail.

People vs. Charles H. Barman—assault. Continued on motion of defendant.

People vs. Henry Norris—robbery. Jury trial. Verdict guilty—five years in the Penitentiary.

People vs. James McDonnell—assault. Jury trial. Chancery—Duffy vs. Duffy. Bill dismissed at complainant's cost.

Common Law—Sold vs. Villinger. Motion to set aside default overruled.

The Contributions for the Fair.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your notice yesterday of the lack of liberality on the part of a Lung Physician of this city should have been more definite, as there is another physician in this city who makes a speciality of lung diseases, who has a very extensive practice, although he does not boast of it, and who desires it to be understood that he is not a British subject, but is proud to claim the "Stars and Stripes" as his native banner, and to have the opportunity of contributing at any time to any object whose purpose is to sustain the honor of our flag, and to aid the gallant men who have rallied around it.

This physician prior to the first draft gave much of his time to addressing Union meetings and promoting enlistments, and in addition to lending his influence actually paid from his own pocket the bounty ($250) and enlisted a staunch Union man in the 103d Ohio regiment; and upon the call for three months' men, assumed the entire support of the families of two Union soldiers, and continued his support till the term of enlistment expired. This "Lung Doctor" is for the Union "every time," and trusts he will be able to contribute his mite should the fair ladies of the Ladies' Fair honor him with a call at his Lung Institute, McCormick's Building. UNION.

Manufacturers' Meeting.

OCTOBER 16, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN.—After eating my supper last evening I took up the Journal and accidently noticed a request from the ladies of the Sanitary Commission, that the manufacturers and mechanics should meet at my office at seven o'clock. Such a call so late in the day could be noticed but by few, if any. I will now state that the employees of our establishment have raised sufficient funds to purchase a steam engine and it will be built, and on hand to be disposed of for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. In order to carry out these suggestions of the ladies, to have some machinery in operation, printing presses, &c., I propose that our boiler manufacturers, and their men, step forward and furnish a boiler to furnish steam for the engine. What say you, Reising, Clawson, Baragwanath, Divine, Murphy and several others? No lagging in this good work! 'Tis easier to donate steam engines and boilers than to go into the battle field, as our noble soldiers have done. I therefore invite all boiler makers to meet at my office this (Friday) evening, and decide this very important matter at once. P. W. GATES.

A CARD.

[Communicated]

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Having just returned from St. Louis, I beg permission to say a word relative to amusements here and there. I was induced on Monday night last to visit the Varieties Theatre, under the management of Mr Geo. J. Deagle, and was entirely taken aback at the immense bill presented. An olio of acts, embracing chef d'oeuvres of the opera, ballet, pantomime and burlesque, in which sterling artists appeared, was succeeded by the great equestrian spectacle of "Mazeppa," and although I have looked upon its representation in the palmiest days of the New York stage, I never saw it equalled. Miss Kate Fisher, a young American aspirant, assumed the very difficult role of "Mazeppa," and her personation was immense. An audience, which packed the house—larger than our McVicker's—was almost wild with enthusiasm. The costuming, scenery, and effects, were of the most artistic description—far surpassing anything we have ever had here. Why would not an enterprise like this pay in Chicago? Cannot our managers secure Miss Fisher for a limited engagement? A hint, &c. OBSERVANT.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—C. H. McCormick yesterday presented the managers of the Ladies' Northwestern Fair, with a first class Reaper, from the sale of which they will probably reap its full value in cash. Let his example be emulated.

For the Asthma.

One of the most severe cases on record, was cured by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy, and the sufferer was induced to try it, because, he says, "it didn't pretend to cure everybody and everything." Sold everywhere.

oct7-3tw-F&M&itw

"BORDER AND BASTILLE," A new work, by the author of "Guy Livingstone," for sale at McNally & Co's, 81 Dearborn St. oct 16 3t0-3t

☞ Just received, a large variety of wall-paper, window shades, &c., at B. F. CHASE & WALKERS. Oct. 5,-2w M. W. & F. 109 Randolph street.

☞ The Ladies should use Burnett's Florimel. It is a choice perfume, unlike the pungent and sickening perfumes in the market. Sold everywhere. oc14-o133-WF&M&WKY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—It is a fact that Pearson & Dana, 166 Lake street, sell at Retail the best of Boots and Shoes and buying in large quantities from first hands are enabled to give bargains, they also sell at wholesale, and manufacture to order, the best of custom work. oct15-q343-3t

☞ Doctors R. & J. Hunter, of New York, physicians for diseases of the throat and lungs. Chicago office 88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Oct15-3t

Card—Removal.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter of New York, Physicians for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, have removed to their new permanent offices, No. 88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Dr. James Hunter may be consulted daily at the above address, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m., Sundays excepted. oc9-1f

HARDY BULBS.—Plant in Fall 300 varieties tulips, fine roots, $1 to $10 per 100; also, hyacinths, crown imperials, crocus, narcissus, jonquils, Japan lilies, &c., a very large assortment; also, fruit trees, grapes, shurbs, &c.—all good and cheap. Send red stamp for catalogue. F. K. PHOENIX. BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Ills. oc14-1w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—The largest and richest assortment in the city. Call and examine. J. WINGRAVE, JR., & Co., oct 13t 84 Randolph street.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

Oats at Albany.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 13th.]

Buyers of oats at 74@75c for future delivery have become somewhat alarmed by the inability of some commission houses to deliver them upon arrival. It appears that Western shippers, after the sale were effected, took them out of the hands of the party that sold them, and they are now upon the market for the highest bidder.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1863.

The demand for money has not been quite so heavy to-day, but still the volume of business done is considerable. Bankers accommodate customers for real business purposes the ally; certainly as much so as the currency at their command will permit. For the market to still close, and of course New York exchange is heavy. The current rates to-day are buying ½ discount, selling par. A fraction above and below were sometimes obtained. Some of the heavier houses would only take it at ½ off from best customers, usually charging ¾.

Gold was reported by private dispatches to Wall street as follows 150½, 150, 150¼, closing at 150⅜. The morning opening rate here was 150½. During the day the range was 150@154, and after bank hours when the closing rates had arrived from Wall street 150 was paid on a few parcels.

Silver 140@145. Treasury notes are scarcer and firmer. The brokers pay ½ and sell at ¾ premium.

NEW BANKING HOUSE AT MANKATO, MINNESOTA.—Our financial and commercial readers should make a note that Major E. H. Smith, late of the Illinois Artillery, and formerly with J. S. Hammond & Co., bankers at De Kalb, Illinois, has established a banking house at Mankato, Minnesota. The name of the house is E. H. Smith & Co. The rapid progress made toward by the Winona and Mankato Railroad will very soon bring the latter town in large and direct business connection with Chicago. Our city already has considerable business with that section of Minnesota.

Messrs Smith & Co., pay special attention to Collections, and have a very competent man constantly engaged in that department of their business.

FROM MILWAUKEE.—A very large business was transacted at the Banks on Wednesday, mostly in settling balances. Money was rather close, not so much from a scarcity of currency, as a hesitancy on the part of bankers to increase their already large line of counts for speculative purposes. Exchange is very plenty and low.

FROM ST. LOUIS.—Monetary affairs were close Wednesday. Dealers in Government securities demanded "pretty heavy discounts. Exchange was plenty, and the regular rates were ½ per cent. premium buying, and par selling. There was some outside transactions at 3-10@¼ per cent. off.

AT CINCINNATI.—Business was generally suspended on Tuesday. The banks did little or nothing beyond receiving pay for notes, and paying the few checks presented.

LIST OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The following is an official statement of the numbers, localities, and capitals of the National Banks which had, up to Oct. 8, received certificates of authority to commence banking:

State.	No.	Capital.	State.	No.	Capital.
Maine	1	$100,000	Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. State	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. Columbia	1	500,000			
Total				105	13,328,000

BANKING AT WASHINGTON.—The First National Bank of Washington, D. C., received deposits of $60,000 during the first eight days of business, and made loans and discounts to nearly $150,000. Its United States notes and specie on hand are about $35,000. This bank has deposited with the Government $175,000 of bonds to secure its circulation when issued, and it has a cash capital of $500,000 paid in. The Cashier is Wm. W. Huntington, of Beaver Dam, Wis., formerly of the Treasury Department.

Banking at Washington is rich business. All remember the well known firm of Corcoran & Riggs. They had the inside track, and Corcoran soon became a millionaire. Riggs now carries on the business, and he has had warrants passed at the Treasury Department in his favor to the tune of over $100,000 in one day. Large amounts of money pass through his hands, and small commissions make heavy profits per annum. Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, established a banking house at Washington a little over a year ago. They are coining money. The disposal of the 5-20 loan will prove a handsome nest egg. They will realize a clear profit of ½ of 1 ₩ cent., and as they are disposing of over $1,000,000 per day, their profits from this operation exceed $5,000 per day.

MASSACHUSETTS BANKS.—The banks of Massachusetts appear to be in a very flourishing condition. With one exception—that of the Trader's Bank in Boston—they all pay a semi-annual dividend the present month. By a list in the Boston Advertiser, it appears that the banks in the State out of Boston pay an average dividend of 3.68 ₩ cent. Last April the average was 3.53 ₩ cent.; and a year ago 3.34 ₩ cent. The October dividends of the Boston banks averaged 3.84 ₩ cent.

New York Stock and Money Market Oct. 15.

Stocks firmer but quiet.

C. & R. I.	108¾	M. S. gtd	[illegible]
M. & P. du C.	[illegible]	Hudson	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]
C. & T.	119	Reading	[illegible]
G. & C.	[illegible]	Erie	[illegible]
Cleve. & P.	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
Ill. C. scrip	[illegible]	Pac. Mail	[illegible]
M. S.	[illegible]		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks firmer.

U. S. 6s '81, coupons....109 | U. S. 1 year cert....99¾

MONEY—More active at 6@7 ₩ cent.

Sterling exchange firmer, but quiet at 12@12½. Gold firmer but very irregular and unsettled, opening at 150½, declining to 150¼, advancing to 150⅞, and closing dull at 150.

Large hogs have been sold by the ₩ 100 lbs. Sales were yesterday. The demand has been a little more active during the day, and the competition less strong. This is but a natural result of the return of warm weather, owing to which, packers have for the present almost entirely withdrawn from the market. The demand amongst shippers has been very fair, and from the entered sales we find that J. Tilton has purchased for the New York market, during the day, 1,814 hogs, at the Fort Wayne Yards, at prices ranging from $4.60 @4.93¾; and from the Cottage Grove yards, 976, at $4.50 @4.75. I. Holmes is shipping to Philadelphia and Boston; and Bissell of Detroit, is also shipping to Boston.

SALES TO-DAY.

Hogs	Av.	Price.	Hogs	Av.	Price.	Hogs	Av.	Price.
[illegible]								

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List, 13th.]

The excitement which prevailed in the Dry Goods market a few weeks since has broken out afresh on a more extended scale. [illegible] consequent upon the deadlock at Chattanooga, is the direct cause of the advance in manufactures. Stocks of cotton goods are very light, and the demand for the spring trade is regarded as almost sure to be active. Brown and bleached goods are difficult to quote, as the market is much excited and prices rapidly advancing. [illegible]

Woolen goods are also active, and higher for many makes. [illegible]

In Providence the market for printing cloths is firmer, though still below the cost of production; the sales for the week amount to 16,000 pieces, mostly for consumption, closing at 16 cents for 64x64. The manufactories are all doing a prosperous business. The current quotations for the leading goods may be found in another column.

BOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the Com. Bulletin, 10th.]

The excitement in the market for cotton goods continues without any perceptible abatement, and prices are constantly going up as both stocks and production are diminishing. [illegible]

T e trade in woolen goods continues fair for the season, and very full prices are realized for all descriptions. [illegible]

The followtee are the current quotations for Gilbert's standard white flannels, which are much sought for:

No. 1	[illegible]			
No. 2	[illegible]			
No. 3	[illegible]			
No. 4	[illegible]			

The market for foreign dress goods is also much excited, and prices from first hands fluctuate daily. [illegible]

French millinery goods, including Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Ornaments and Feathers, are active and selling at very high prices.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express.]

With the return of fully one week's fine weather, the fears respecting the late gathering have been happily dispelled and the condition of the corn [illegible] Continent have not materially changed, but there is a more general satisfaction with regard to the quantity and quality of the corn, Hungary excepted.

St. Louis Markets—Oct. 14.

Flour was in demand, but was held out of the market, and scarcely anything was done in it.

Wheat remained in price about as yesterday, with a steady market, and a strong demand.

Corn advanced to 85@86c for mixed, and 90@92c per bushel for pure white.

Oats were heavy, and buyers succeeded in buying some 5,000 sks at 67@68c ₩ bushel, being a decline; holders at these were held with great firmness at last higher.

A small sale of barley was at the full price of $1.65 ₩ bu exclusive of sks, for prime fall.

Rye was advanced largely, with sales of 800 to 900 sks, at 95c@$1.00 ₩ bu, exclusive of sks.

Bran was in better, clear sales 93@95c, with sacks.

A round lot of 1,650 bu prime lead brought $4.

Whisky was quite stiff, and 170 brls brought 60c ₩ gallon.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—Oct. 14.

Receipts, 104,677 bu. Under the unfavorable news from the East, the market was weak. [illegible]

Toledo Grain Market—Oct. 14.

Received, 28,653 bu wheat, 2,156 bu corn, 958 bu oats. Wheat—Sales this forenoon: 794 bu white Michigan at 125c; [illegible] Freights firm; engagements to Buffalo at 4¾c for wheat, and to Oswego 8c.

Cincinnati Salt Market—Oct. 14.

The market has been firm, with a fair demand for Ohio River, Mason City and Kanawha, at 30@32c. Not much doing in for 1p. We quote Turk's Island at $1.60@1.65, and coarse Liverpool at $1.50.

Cincinnati Seed Market—Oct. 14.

There has been a good demand for clover, and prices are advanced to $6.50@7.00. Timothy brings $2.50@2.65 on arrival, and in retailing at $2.75@2.80.

No flax arriving, and we therefore omit quotations.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1½@2c ₩ bushel on grain. The engagements were: To BUFFALO—schr Col. A. B. Williams, with corn, at 7c; schr David Tod, with oats, at 3c. To PORT COLBORNE—schr Florence, with wheat, at 7¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 9,628 brls; shipped, 7,835 brls. Market dull but unchanged. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, 97,317 bu; shipped, 17,673 bu. Market advanced 1@2c. [illegible]

CORN—Received, 39,749 bu; shipped, none. [illegible]

OATS—Received, 19,219 bu; shipped, none. [illegible]

RYE—Received 3,703 bu; shipped, none. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 10,468 bu; shipped, 21,475 bu. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Market unsettled and lower, closing at $1.28@1.30 per gallon.

BEANS—Dull and drooping. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—In good demand at $100@120 ₩ ton.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for shipping at steady prices. [illegible]

COFFEES—Market very active and firm at our last quotations. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—Brisk demand, and prices rule firm. Hamburg and Western Reserve are in fair supply. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—Steady at 14c ₩ dozen. Demand active.

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market dull and declines 3@4c per gallon. [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LUMBER—Market active and very firm. [illegible]

LEATHER—Market very active and firm, with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—The market is still very active both for shipping and city trade. [illegible]

ONIONS—Are in active demand and scarce. Sale to-day 100 bags at $1.50 ₩ bushel.

OILS—Market active and firm at former quotations. [illegible]

POULTRY—Demand for Chickens moderate and in good supply. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—The market is very active and the demand fully equal to present receipts. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—In good demand and firm. [illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy—Market easier. [illegible]

SALT—Domestic—Steady at $2.70 for Fine, and $1.76 for Coarse. Foreign—Dull and rejected. We quote: [illegible]

STEARINE—In good demand, and prices rule very firm. We quote: [illegible]

SALERATUS—Moderate demand and market firm at our last quotations. We quote: [illegible]

SUGARS—The market continues very active and firm. [illegible]

SYRUPS—Demand still very active, and stocks so low that there is occasional difficulty found in filling orders. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market tolerably active and firm. The supply is moderate. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—The market continues very active and firm, with an upward tendency. [illegible]

TEAS—Market still very active and prices firm, with an upward tendency. [illegible]

WOOL—Market moderately active owing to small receipts. There is a good demand and prices rule firm. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—Market active and firm. We quote on the cargo: [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—The demand is and has been for some time past very active and far greater than the supply. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

Under the influence of an advance in gold this morning the produce markets ruled higher; but prices fluctuated, and there was an evident want of stability in the general tone of affairs.

Flour was dull but unchanged—the propeller lines still refusing to take freight—and the sales amounted to only about 2,800 brls at $5.80@6.00 for White Winter and $5.75@6.25 for Spring extras.

Wheat advanced 1@1½c per bushel—with sales of about 160,000 bushels, at $1.15 for No 2 Red; $1.09 for Rejected Red; $1.12½@1.14 for No 1 Spring; $1.09@1.11 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.06@1.06½c for Rejected Spring—the market closing at $1.12½ for No. 1 and $1.09½ for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was in active request and prices advanced 3c per bushel, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 89½c for No. 1 Corn in store; 79@81½c for No. 2 Corn in store; and 78c for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing nominally at 89c for No. 1 and 81c for No. 2.

Oats were irregular and unsettled—prices advancing as high as to above the closing figures on 'Change yesterday—but closing at an improvement of only ½c per bushel. About 160,000 bushels were sold, at a range of 60@61½c for No. 1 and 57@58c for No. 2 in store—the market closing at 60½@61c for No. 1 Oats in store.

Rye was in good demand and about 1c higher—with sales of No. 1 at 95@96c, and No 2 at 93@96c.

Barley was in fair demand and the market was firm at yesterday's figures—some transactions showing an advance. The sales, however, were light at $1.28@1.33 for No. 2 Barley in store, and $1.25 for No. 1 by sample.

Highwines were heavy and 3@4c per gallon with sales at 59c—closing dull.

The market for Provisions was active and very firm. Mess Pork was in good demand, and we note sales of about 500 brls at $15.00 for city and good country, and $13.75@14.00 for common country. Lard advanced ½c per lb—with sales about 1,350 tcs at 11¼@11½c for Prime Leaf. Tallow is in good demand and firm at 11@11½c.

Grain Freights have at length taken a turn upwards—the rates to-day showing an advance of 1½@2c—with engagements at 7c for Corn and 6c for Oats to Buffalo, and 9½c for wheat to Port Colborne.

In Beef Cattle the weekly market opened with about 1,348 head at the various yards, and the entered sales amount to 1,475 head. There has been a tolerably active demand amongst shippers, and the prices of yesterday have been fully sustained. In Hogs the receipts have been larger than usual, and amount to about 9,606; the entered sales at the various yards are 5,026, principally of medium grades. The return of warm weather has caused packers very generally to withdraw from the market for the present; the result has, therefore, been that competition has been less active and a decline of 5@10c on yesterday's quotations.

LATER.

On the "Second Board" this evening the Grain markets were exceedingly quiet—both buyers and sellers evincing no desire to operate. One lot of oats—20,000 bu—changed hands at 60½c. In other grains we hear of no movement, although a few operators offered 89c for Corn. No. 2 Spring was held at 1.10.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The weekly market for Beef Cattle opened this morning with receipts at the various yards amounting to 1,341 head. The entered sales for the day amount to 1,475 head, at prices ranging from $3.50 to $4.12½ for medium to prime shipping grades, but at the latter quotation there was only one sale at the Fort Wayne yards of 85 prime Iowa steers, from Marion county, averaging 1,286 lbs, sold by Strawn to Greenbaum, at $3.62½ to $3.90 for good, and at $3.12½ to $3.40 for common to inferior grades. The bulk of sales were made at $2.62½@3.50. There has been a fair demand for shipping cattle, and at much the same quotations as have been made for several days past. The return of warm weather might have caused a trifling decline in the market, but not so much as yet as visibly to affect the prices or demand.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards during the day amount to about 9,606, and the entered sales to 5,026. The range of prices appears to have been, for really prime hogs, $4.50@4.75, at the latter quotation about 800 only were sold at the Cottage Grove yards; for medium hogs, $4.00@4.50; for common to medium, $3.50@4.00, and for inferior qualities, still fed, of which there are always too many in the market, either for the interests of the buyer or seller, $3.00@3.50. As the best indication of the quality of hogs in the market to-day, we find that the largest number of sales have been made from $4.00 to $4.35, and that between this

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15, 1863.

WHISKY—Declined 5c, with sales of 1,100 brls at 55@56c, the latter rate for wagon.

PROVISIONS—A continued good demand for old city Mess Pork, with sales of 1,700 brls at $12.00. Lard is in demand, with sales of 220 tierces prime city at 10½c. Nothing done in bulk meats or bacon.

New York Markets—Oct. 15.

COTTON—Firm at 81@82c.

FLOUR—Opened 5c better and fair demand—afterwards the improvement was lost and the market closed dull and a trifle lower; [illegible]

WHISKY—Dull and declining—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat opened irregular and unsettled, and closed heavy at a decline of [illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and prices nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses steady; Cuba clayed 46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; [illegible] Butter is selling at 20@23c for Ohio. Cheese firmer at 13@15c for common to prime.

Oswego Market—Oct. 15.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Amber Ohio and Michigan at $1.40@1.43. Corn lower; no sales. Barley is held at $1.30.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower on grain; flour at 45@48c, wheat at 15c, and oats at 6c to New York.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........October 15.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Sea Bird, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Conklin, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Robbins, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop R F Wade, Goldsmith, sundries.
Bark Fontanelle, Nelson, Cleveland, 420 tons coal.
Schr H B King, Wilkinson, 82 Jose, [illegible] wood.
Schr Billy Grant, Kampman, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Norway, Rasson, Racine, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Melvina, Furrit, Bay City, [illegible] lumber.
Scow Hirondelle, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.

CLEARED........Oct. 15, 1863.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop City of Boston, McHenry, Ogdensburgh, 1,510 brls flour.
Bark Wm. Sturgis, Faith, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 15, 1863.

CLEARED.

Clyde, Ottawa.
[illegible]
Imperial, Lockport, 70,000 ft lumber, 2,800 shingles.

ARRIVED.

Oneida, Ottawa, 2,800 bu oats.
Investigator, Athens.
Walter Smith, Athens.
[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Oct. 15, 1863.

UP—Propeller Belle.

DOWN—None.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—$500 will procure a half interest in a well established CASH business paying large profits. [illegible] Post Office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Anybody having Six or Eight Hundred Dollars, and wishing to purchase one of the best paying saloons in Chicago. [illegible] Post Office Box 2923.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Hardware Store, located at Iowa City, Iowa, and doing a good cash business. For particulars address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—A new House and Barn, 299 North Wells street, corner of Whiting. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a News and Stationary Store. Apply at 19 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—Cottage and Lease, 183 Erie street. Price $600.

FOR SALE—Stationary Steam Engine, six horse power, and in good order. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Canal Boat, [illegible] Inquire of H. McLENNAN & CO., 19 Lasalle street.

LOST—A Black Newfoundland Dog with white spot on breast. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for City Property, a schooner. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Medicated Water Closet Paper; 1,000 sheets for 50 cents. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—To Broom Corn Growers. [illegible] W. R. MAGIE.

FOR SALE—A Stock of Goods. A small retail stock of Goods for Sale, at a bargain. [illegible]

FOR SALE—City Lots, situated in the Western, Southwestern, and Southern parts of the city. [illegible] THOMAS STINSON.

FOR SALE—A Stock Farm. A farm of 900 acres, ten miles west of Kankakee. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale in one of the most flourishing Railroad towns in this state. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Carriages Several Single Buggies and two-seat Carriages. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Lease and Buildings for sale at a Bargain. [illegible] AYRES & THOMAS, Real Estate Ag'ts, N. W. corner Dearborn and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—A large sized Pony for sale cheap. Sound, kind, and gentle; good to both saddle and harness. [illegible] Apply at 161 Kinzie street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Choice Building Lots in the South and West Divisions. [illegible] RIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery, Boiler Engine, three run of stones, together with all the fixtures complete for a first class flouring mill. [illegible] M. C. STEARNS, 99 Lake street bridge.

FOR SALE—A Frame Packing House and Lot [illegible] Apply to P. O. Box 1960.

FOR SALE—One large Herring's Safe and one "Bacon's Burglar-Proof Chilled Steel" Safe. [illegible] Address "L," Box 285.

FOR SALE—A New Schooner, [illegible] on the stocks at Fort Howard. [illegible] W. H. WOLF, Fort Howard, Wis.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Part of an Office, suitable for an Exchange Office, with Fixtures. Apply at 68 Clark street.

TO RENT—A well furnished front room and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman's lodging room, at 178 South Clark street.

TO RENT.—A Furnished House to Rent, containing ten rooms. [illegible]

TO RENT—A new Cottage House and Lot on Indiana avenue, near Rio Grande street. [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 6365.

TO RENT.—Furnished Lodging Rooms, for Gentlemen, at No 88 Michigan avenue. [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class Marble Front Dwelling situated in the North Division. [illegible]

TO RENT—A two story house and the furniture and a stock of fuel in the house for sale. [illegible] corner of Clark.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 4th of October, a Light Bay Mare. [illegible] Nelson Station, Lee County, Ill., Oct. 12, 1863.

LOST—$8 Reward. A 5 8 heavy chain, about 100 feet long, on West Lake street, west of Ann. [illegible] JULIUS COOK, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Third street.

LOST—$5 Reward. October 4th, a String of Gold Beads. [illegible]

LOST OR MISLAID—J. H. Brown & Co's Warehouse Receipt for 2781 brls [illegible] P. W. MATHER & CO.

FOUND—Taken up a Horse with blankets on, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. E. H. HICKFORD, corner of Lake and West Water streets.

Wanted

WANTED—On South Side, by a responsible party, a house of five or six rooms. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent till May 1864, a small House pleasantly located. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware Store. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation to do chamber work or laundress, in a private family, by a person just from the East. [illegible]

WANTED—One practical clerk, one partner, and bookkeeper. [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase a Grocery, Provision or other business. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence, by a gay and festive soldier of Cumberland. [illegible] "Lieut. G D B," Co. I, [illegible] of the Cumberland.

WANTED—To rent a well located and convenient house, for a small family. [illegible] Post Office Box 488.

WANTED—To purchase a House and Lot, worth from $2,000 to $3,000. [illegible] J. L. LEE.

WANTED—The attention of Land Speculators and Traders [illegible] Address P. O. Box 575.

WANTED—And no humbug—men from nearly every place to make from two or three hundred dollars a year. [illegible]

WANTED—To sell low for cash a well located Grocery Store. [illegible] T. C. LAM.

WANTED.—I want to buy for cash a neat genteel residence. [illegible] Address "H A C," Post Office Box 3080.

WANTED—By a small family on Wabash avenue, an American or Scotch girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for gentleman and wife. [illegible] Address "PETERSON," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Immediately, one or two rooms, with conveniences. [illegible]

WANTED—Board. A young man and wife wish full board in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—Board. Rooms and board wanted for two gentlemen, in the South Division. [illegible]

WANTED—An owner for sixteen Hhds Molasses, marked "H. K." [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Hon. J. T. HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. [illegible] 119 Clark street Chicago.

WANTED—Board in a private family for a gentleman and wife. [illegible]

WANTED.—A lady desires a home where there are small children. [illegible]

WANTED—Occupants for a good front room, with board. [illegible]

WANTED—A Housekeeper. Wanted a place as a housekeeper by a lady of experience. [illegible] Apply, by letter, to "HOUSEKEEPER," Box [illegible] Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A position as traveling or local collector and agent for a Wholesale house. [illegible] Office Drawer 6361, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation to do wash and iron in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—For a young man, a place in a Wholesale house. [illegible]

WANTED—A good second-hand Express Wagon, for cash. [illegible]

WANTED—A smart, active young man, in a Wholesale Notion house. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3068.

WANTED—A smart, intelligent boy or young man, as Entry or Shipping Clerk. [illegible] P. O. Box 2628.

WANTED—Eight or ten intelligent and enterprising men, who are acquainted in the city, to engage in a profitable business. [illegible]

WANTED.—A gentleman, aged forty-five, in easy circumstances, wishes the acquaintance of an American lady. [illegible] "D B F," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a young German lady, who speaks the English language, having good references, a situation in a respectable family. Address "M A," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation by a young man of thirty years of age, from the East. [illegible] J. H. FOWLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A Dwelling House located between State street and the Lake. [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner. Any one who will buy one-half of a newspaper and printing office. [illegible] Address Post Office Box [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A Clerk. A young intelligent young man wanted in a store. One acquainted with mercantile business preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—Two Stair Builders or two Carpenters, who are handy at stair work. Inquire of WM. HARSON, Judd street, [illegible] corner of Canal and Twelfth street, West Side.

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription, John S. C. Abbott's History of the Great Rebellion. [illegible] 135 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and popular works. [illegible] CLARKE & CO., 126 Lake street, Post Office Box 4081.

WANTED—Five good Gas Fitters, two Plumbers, and two boys to learn the trade. Apply to H. B. McFARLAND, [illegible] Lasalle street. Also, two good Plumbers from the country.

WANTED.—To the Ladies. A Western Merchant wishes to correspond with a young lady from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Photographs exchanged. Address [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves and Furs, for which I will pay the highest cash price. [illegible] M. PFLAUM, Post Office Box 1330. [illegible] by Mrs. Pflaum.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. [illegible] C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. [illegible] SHAW & CLARKE, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents, to sell our new selling articles; Lloyd's Maps, Photograph Albums, 10,000 Photograph Pictures, [illegible] Prize Packages. Send stamp for circular. [illegible] LANDON, agent, 82 Lake street, [illegible] House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Pay cash. Canvassers, a splendid chance. Photograph Albums. [illegible] Our Agents are paid a commission of [illegible] per day. This is no humbug. [illegible] DUNN & CO., Publishers, [illegible] street, Chicago.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that [illegible] Celebrated Knitting Machine [illegible] in thirty days. [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 20 Lake street.

WANTED.—Five good Tailors wanted. Inquire at corner of [illegible] Mitchel streets, West Side.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, West Side, where but few boarders are kept. Address Post Office Box [illegible]. References given and required.

BOARDING—A suit of rooms in a new brick house, with gas, water, and use of bath tub. [illegible] gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply [illegible]

BOARDING—I desire to board myself, wife and son, 11 years of age, in a private family, or where there are [illegible] O. H. BECKWITH, 133 and 135 [illegible]